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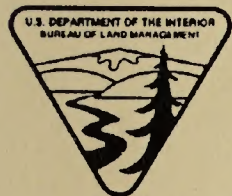


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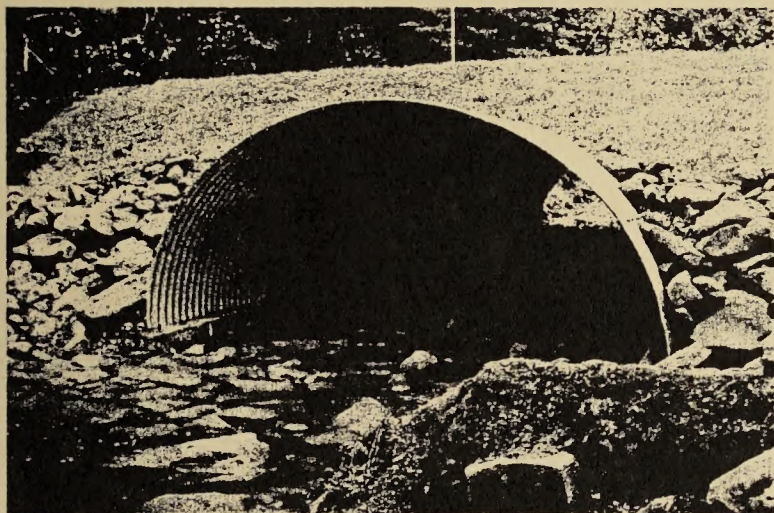
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May 2002



2001 Annual Program Summary for the *BLM -- Coos Bay District*



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As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interest of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

BLM/OR/WA/Pt-02/013-1792

Comments, including names and street addresses of respondents, will be available for public review at the Coos Bay District Office, 1300 Airport Lane, North Bend, during regular business hours (7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.), Monday through Friday, except holidays. Individual respondents may request confidentiality. If you wish to withhold your name or street address from public review or from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your written comment. Such requests will be honored to the extent allowed by law. All submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, will be made available for public inspection in their entirety.

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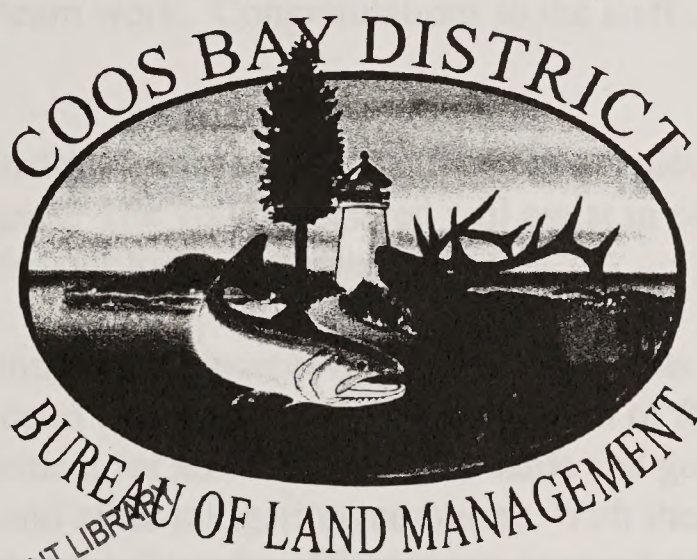
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ANNUAL PROGRAM SUMMARY And Monitoring Report for the



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A Message from the District Manager

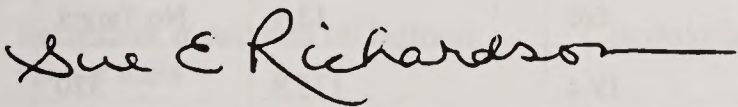
This is the sixth Annual Program Summary prepared by the Coos Bay District. As in past years, we are reporting the progress made in implementing the decisions and commitments in the Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan Record of Decision. Included are fiscal year 2001 (October 2000 through September 2001) accomplishments, as well as summaries of accomplishments in previous years. Tables S-1 and S-2 summarize many of the resource management actions, direction, and accomplishments for fiscal year 2001 and cumulative accomplishments for fiscal years 1995 or 1996 through 2001.

I am proud of the District accomplishments, and want to acknowledge the efforts by District personnel to implement the Resource Management Plan in a professional manner. I am especially proud of the efforts being made on the Coos Bay District to reach out to many partners to accomplish goals that could not be accomplished with single-agency or individual efforts. The restoration work accomplished on public and private lands through watershed associations is an excellent example of local team work. Congratulations to the staff on a job continuing to be well done!

I am also pleased that the District has been able to offer timber sales and meet our yearly Allowable Sale volume targets. The volume offered will assist in providing additional employment opportunities for our local communities.

The road to fully implementing the Resource Management Plan has been challenging the past couple of years because of court challenges and the preparation of the Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for amending the standards and guidelines for survey and manage, protection buffer, and other mitigation measures. With these amended standards and guidelines, I am confident that the Coos Bay District can proceed with full plan implementation to restore and enhance our natural resources, while producing a flow of forest products to support local communities.

We hope that you find the information contained in this report to be informative, and welcome suggestions for improvement. If you have access, you can follow our activities through the year on our Internet web site at <http://www.or.blm.gov/coosbay>.



Sue E. Richardson
District Manager

Table S-1. Coos Bay RMP, Summary of Renewable Resource Management Actions, Directions and Accomplishments

RMP Resource Allocation or Management Practice or Activity	Fiscal Year 2001 Accomplishments	Cumulative Accomplishments 1995-2001 Timber 1996-2001 Other	Projected Decadal Practices
Regeneration harvest (acres offered)	132	2,046	5,800
Commercial thinning/ density management/ uneven-age harvests (acres offered)	1,145	3,764	6,100
Site preparation prescribed fire (acres)	306	1,800	7,600
Site preparation other (acres)	257	1,397	1,000
Prescribed burning (hazard reduction acres)	24	35	No Target
Prescribed burning (wildlife habitat and forage reduction acres)	0	0	No Target
Natural or artificial ignition prescribed fire for ecosystem enhancement (acres)	0	0	No Target
Stand Maintenance/Protection (total acres)			64,000
Vegetation control (acres)	2,306	26,109	56,100
Animal damage control (acres)	347	4,384	7,900
Pre-commercial thinning (acres)	2,508	14,304	34,800
Brush field/hardwood conversion (acres)	0	184	1,200
Planting/ regular stock (acres)	127	2,768	2,200
Planting/ genetically selected (acres)	215	2,856	5,400
Fertilization (acres)	0	22,740	12,000
Pruning (acres)	897	2,664	8,700
New permanent road const (miles/acres ¹)	0/0	15.0/80.1	18.6/100
Roads fully decommissioned/ obliterated (miles/acres ¹)	3.04/6.6	13.49/52.2	No Target
Roads decommissioned (miles/acres ¹)	2.88/6.3	69.38/325.3	No Target
Roads closed/ gated (mile ²)	0/0	13.9	No Target
Timber sale quantity offered (mm board feet)	19.4	135.8	320
Timber sale quantity sold (mm cubic feet)	35.6	215.7	530
Noxious weed control, chemical (sites/acres)	201/300	400	No Target
Noxious weed control, other (sites/acres)	10/15	1,625 acres	No Target
Livestock grazing permits or leases (total/renewed units/animal unit months)	6/6/496	6/6/496	No Target

¹ Bureau managed lands only

² Roads closed to the general public, but retained for administrative or legal access

Table S-2. Coos Bay RMP, Summary of Non-Biological Resource or Land Use Management Actions, Directions and Accomplishments

RMP Resource Allocation or Management Practice	Activity Units	Fiscal Year 2001 Accomplishments	Cumulative Accomplishments 1996-2001
Realty, land sales	(actions/acres)	0	3/5
Realty, land acquisitions	(actions/acres)	1/44	2/115
Realty, land exchanges	(actions/acres acquired/disposed)	0	1/75/320
Realty, Jurisdictional Transfer (Coquille Forest, USFWS Oregon Islands Wilderness)	actions/acres disposed	0	2/5,420
Realty, CBWR Title Clarification	actions/acres disposed	0	1/192
Realty, R&PP leases/patents	(actions/acres)	0	1/129
Realty, road rights-of-way acquired for public/agency use	(actions/miles)	0	5/1
Realty, other rights-of-way, permits or leases granted	(actions/miles)	1/0.5	10/8.9
Realty, utility rights-of-way granted (linear/areal)	(actions/miles/acres)	4/10/67	12/63/150
Realty, withdrawals completed	(actions/acres)	0	5/2,810
Realty, withdrawals revoked	(actions/acres)	0	0
Mineral/energy, total oil and gas leases	(actions/acres)	0	0
Mineral/energy, total other leases	(actions/acres)	0	0
Mining plans approved	(actions/acres)	0	1/300
Mining claims patented	(actions/acres)	0	0
Mineral material sites opened	(actions/acres)	0	0
Mineral material sites, closed	(actions/acres)	0	0
Recreation, maintained off highway vehicle trails	(units/miles)	1/6	1/6
Recreation, maintained hiking trails	(units/miles)	6/26	6/26
Recreation, sites managed	(units/acres)	15/3,456	15/3,456
Cultural resource inventories	(sites/acres)	0/0	109/252
Cultural/historic sites nominated	(sites/acres)	0	0
Hazardous material sites	(identified/cleaned)	4/4	16/16

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Introduction

This Annual Program Summary (APS) is a requirement of the *Coos Bay District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan* (RMP/ROD). It is a progress report on the various programs and activities that have occurred on the District during Fiscal Year (FY) 2001, and provides an indication of some upcoming activities for FY 2002. It also summarizes the results of the District implementation monitoring accomplishments in accord with Appendix L of the RMP/ROD and the District Monitoring Plan. Cumulative information covering the periods of 1995-2001 for several programs is discussed in the APS. Additional detailed information is available in background files and data bases from the Coos Bay District Office.

In April 1994 the *Record of Decision for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl* was signed by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior. (In this document this plan will be referred to as the Northwest Forest Plan [NFP]). The RMP/ROD was approved in May 1995, and adopted and incorporated the Standards and Guidelines from the NFP in the form of Management Actions/Direction.

Both the NFP and RMP/ROD embrace the concepts of ecosystem management at a much broader perspective than had been traditional in the past. Land Use Allocations were established in the NFP covering all federal lands within the range of the spotted owl. Analysis such as watershed analysis and Late-Successional Reserve Assessments are conducted at a broader scale and involve other land owners in addition to BLM. These analyses look at resource values from a landscape level, with an ecosystem perspective. The *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines* was signed in January 2001. This document revised and replaces the management direction for the survey and manage and protection buffer species that was contained in the NFP and RMP/ROD.

The District has been involved with the Southwestern Oregon Provincial Advisory Council and Provincial Interagency Executive Committee involving federal agencies, local governmental bodies, Native American tribes, and interest groups, as well as watershed councils which have been formed to address concerns at the local watershed level. The Council has addressed issues spanning all resources and ownerships within the southwestern Oregon province.

The Coos Bay District administers approximately 324,650 acres located in Coos, Curry, Douglas, and Lane counties. Under the NFP and the RMP/ROD management of these lands are included in three primary Land Use Allocations: the Matrix, where the majority of commodity production will occur; Late-Successional Reserves, where providing habitat for late-successional and old-growth forest related species is emphasized and; Riparian Reserves, where maintaining water quality and the aquatic ecosystem is emphasized. The RMP established objectives for management of 17 resource programs occurring on the District. Not all land use allocations and resource programs are discussed individually in a detailed manner in this APS because of the overlap of programs and projects. Likewise, a detailed background of the various land use allocations or resource programs is not included in the APS to keep this document reasonably

concise. Complete information can be found in the RMP/ROD and supporting Environmental Impact Statement, both of which are available at the District office.

The manner of reporting the activities differs between the various programs. Some activities and programs lend themselves to statistical summaries while others are best summarized in short narratives. Further details concerning individual programs may be obtained by contacting the District office.

Budget

The District budget for FY 2001 was approximately \$15,219,000. This included approximately \$429,800 in the Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) accounts, \$11,869,100 in the Oregon and California Railroad Lands (O&C) accounts, \$926,100 in the Jobs-in-the-Woods account, \$261,500 in the fire account, \$1,196,700 in the Timber and Recreation Pipeline Restoration accounts, and \$535,800 in "other" accounts.

During FY 2001 the District employed 172 full-time employees, and a total of 39 part-time, temporary, term, and cooperative student employees. The number of temporary, term, and cooperative student employees on board varied throughout the year.

Total appropriations for the Coos Bay District have been relatively stable during the period between 1997 and 2001, with an approximate average appropriation of \$15,575,000.

Pipeline Restoration Fund

The Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund was established under Section 327 of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996 (Public Law (PL) 104-134). The Act established separate funds for the Forest Service and BLM, using revenues generated by timber sales released under section 2001(k) of the FY 95 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act. PL 104-134 directs that 75 percent of the Fund be used to prepare sales sufficient to achieve the total Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) and that 25 percent of the Fund be used on the backlog of recreation projects. BLM's goal is to use the Fund to regain one year's lead time in ASQ timber sale preparation work over a five to seven year time frame, to reduce the backlog of maintenance at recreation sites, and address crucial unresolved visitor services or recreation management needs.

Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Funds

The following actions were completed in FY 2001 with Timber Sale Restoration Funds:

- The Mother Goose commercial thinning and density management timber sale was offered in September 2001 with a volume of 18,880 CCF/10,137 MBF, 722 acres in the Matrix and Riparian Reserve.
- The Burnt Ridge commercial thinning and density management timber sale was offered in

July 2001 with a volume of 2,603 CCF/1,371 MBF, 135 acres in the Matrix and Riparian Reserves.

- The Jonesville Slugger timber sale was offered in May 2001 with a volume of 449 CCF/240 MBF, 5 acres of regeneration harvest/hardwood conversion and 31 acres of commercial thinning in the Matrix.
- Work continued on the Tioga Creek density management timber sale with a potential for 1,000 acres of density management and 9,600 CCF/6,000 MBF of Late-Successional Reserve (LSR) volume scheduled for FY 2002.
- Work continued on the East Fork Coquille analysis area with a potential for a 423 acre regeneration harvest area and a potential 312 acre density management in LSR, with an anticipated Matrix volume of 33,920 CCF/21,200 MBF and an anticipated LSR volume of 4,000 CCF/ 2,500 MBF scheduled for FY 2003.
- Work continued on the Middle Creek commercial thinning and density management timber sale scheduled for FY 2002 with an anticipated volume of 20,340 CCF/11,300 MBF, 1,085 acres in Matrix and Riparian Reserves. This project also includes 65 acres of potential hardwood conversion.
- Work continued on the Camas LSR analysis area with a potential for 670 acres of density management in the LSR and anticipated volume of 10,800 CCF/5,600 MBF scheduled in FY 2002.
- Work continued on the Big Creek analysis area with a potential for 1,164 acres of commercial harvest treatments including regeneration harvest, commercial thinning, and density management and anticipated volume of 16,200 CCF/10,300 MBF scheduled for FY 2001 and FY 2002.

The following actions are proposed for completion in FY 2002 with Timber Sale Restoration Funds:

- Tioga Creek density management timber sales - Hatcher Creek and Shotgun Creek Density Management
 - Road engineering and design
 - Sale layout, post, paint and traverse
 - Individual tree marking
 - Cruise and appraise and
 - Contract preparation
- Middle Creek Commercial Thinning and Density Management - Old Man's Road and Cherry Creek Commercial Thinning
 - Sale layout, engineering and design
 - Post, paint, and traverse

- Individual tree marking
- Cruise and appraise
- Contract preparation
- Camas LSR analysis area - Camas East, Weaver Woad, and Camas Central Density Management
 - Sale layout, engineering and design
 - Post, paint, and traverse
 - Individual tree marking
 - Cruise and appraise
 - Contract preparation
- Big Creek analysis area - Think Big Commercial Thinning
 - Sale layout, engineering and design
 - Individual tree marking
 - Cruise and appraise
 - Contract preparation

Recreation Pipeline Restoration Funds

Twenty five percent of these funds are dedicated to recreation backlog projects on O&C Districts of western Oregon. The funds are intended to reduce infrastructure replacement or facility maintenance needs and resolve critical visitor safety or recreation management needs or issues identified in land use plans. Recreation site resource protection needs can also be met. In FY 2001, the Coos Bay District obligated \$139,411 of recreation pipeline funds to the following projects:

Umpqua Resource Area (\$31,781)

- Loon Lake capital improvements - \$1,517
- Smith River Falls, Vincent Creek, and Park Creek upgrades - \$517
- Dean Creek EVA flush restroom retrofit - \$4,928
- Blue Ridge Trail maintenance & signs - \$17,189
- Vincent Creek recreation site house assessment - \$7,630

Myrtlewood Resource Area (\$107,630)

- Floras Lake foot bridge replacement and Muddy Lake viewing platform - \$23,236
- Sixes River and Edson Creek boat ramp upgrade, storage shed, post and cable, grey water permits - \$69,394
- Cape Blanco Lighthouse duplex removal - \$15,000

Recreation Fee Demonstration Program

In March 1998, the Coos Bay District received approval for establishing its Recreation Pilot Fee Demonstration Project under authority of Section 315 of Public Law 104-134. This authority allows the retention and expenditure of recreation fees for operations and maintenance of

recreation sites where the fees were collected. A special account was established for each Resource Area in the District in which fees for camping and other recreation uses at Loon Lake, East Shore, Sixes River and Edson Creek Campgrounds as well as sale of Golden Passports would be deposited.

At the end of FY 2001, a total of \$121,050 was deposited in the account. Receipts included \$113,383 from Loon Lake/East Shore, \$1,870 from Sixes River campground, \$4,987 from Edson Creek campground and, \$810 from the sales of Golden Age and Golden Eagle Passports. Fee collection costs are estimated to be \$34,000. Approximately \$87,050 will be utilized for the operation and maintenance of the fee sites.

Challenge Cost Share Projects and Volunteers, Partnerships and Collaborative Projects

Partnerships/Volunteer Work:

- **Oregon/Washington Western Snowy Plover Working Team:** The western snowy plover is a small shorebird that ranges from southern Washington to Baja California, Mexico. Over the past few decades, a variety of factors caused this population to decline dramatically leading to its listing as threatened by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1993. In the early 1990s, coastal plovers were almost lost in Oregon, but with concerted inter-agency efforts coordinated through the Oregon/Washington Western Snowy Plover Working Team, regional extinction was prevented and population began to rebuild. Team efforts have included public outreach, habitat restoration, use of predator exclosures, and closure of nesting areas to recreationists. Implementation of a scientifically robust monitoring program to assess progress and identify priority actions is also a major undertaking. These endeavors require extensive inter-agency coordination, dedicated staff time from all our agencies, and fiscal support for supplies and contracts. BLM staff continue to provide both leadership and support to this team.
- **Oregon Bat Working Group:** A Coos Bay Biologist serves as the Co-chair of the Oregon Bat Working Group. This group provides a forum for information exchange, project coordination, grant coordination, conservation strategy development and identification of research needs. The Working Group is local component of the Western Bat Working Group which is in turn a part of the North American Bat Conservation Partnership. The goal of these groups is to conserve various bat species through interagency and group coordination.
- **NFP Taxa Teams:** Taxa Teams are coordinated through the Regional Ecosystem Office (REO) to involve local expertise in development and review of conservation strategies and annual species review of various Survey and Manage Species. Coos Bay District Wildlife Staff serve on two of these teams (Siskiyou Mountains Province and Bats) with an additional support to a regional pilot study for red tree vole.
- **The Wildlife Society:** The Coos Bay District Wildlife staff remains active in their State Professional Society (The Wildlife Society), with one biologist serving as a board member and several others helping to coordinate workshops or moderate and speak at conference

sessions.

- **Coos Regional Bikeway and Trails Partnership:** The purpose of the partnership is to develop and implement a comprehensive regional trails plan focusing on Coos County and surrounding areas. Partners include about 34 local, state and federal agencies and private businesses and interests. Contributions in FY 2001 included: University of Oregon RARE Program \$15,000, BLM \$5,000, USFS \$3,800, Coos County \$5,000, Oregon State Parks \$3,500, Elliot State Forest \$3,000. Accomplishments included: hiring a Resource Assistance for Rural Environments (RARE) student through the University of Oregon to complete the comprehensive regional trails plan; obtained a National Park Service grant under the Rivers Trails and Conservation Assistance Program to complete a regional water trails plan; use of AmeriCorps and Northwest Youth Corps crews to complete the BLM Blue Ridge and Euphoria Ridge trails, state parks trails, and other trails; and to produce a hiking and water trails brochure to complement the bicycle brochure. The following web site, www.coostrails.com, was also updated and maintained.
- **Dean Creek Wildlife INC. - (Nonprofit Corporation):** Cooperative Management Agreement began in 1994 to provide opportunities at Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area relating to the promotion and enhancement of: wildlife viewing and interpretive activities; wildlife management; educational activities; and management advising. \$635 was collected in donations and use of the coin operated binoculars at Dean Creek Viewing area.
- **Cape Blanco Lighthouse Cooperative Management Partnership:** The Cape Blanco Lighthouse National Historic Site (NHS) is managed by BLM under agreement with the U.S. Coast Guard. Cooperative partners include: the Confederated Tribe of Siletz Indians of Oregon, the Coquille Indian Tribe, and Oregon Parks and Recreation Department which includes the Oregon State Historic Preservation Officer. Friends of Cape Blanco operated tours, collected voluntary donations and managed gift and book sales. Revenues collected through October 2001 were \$40,000, kept in an account by Oregon State Parks.
- **Oregon Costal Environments Awareness Network (OCEAN):** Mission is to provide a forum to plan, facilitate and promote information and programs related to natural and cultural resources for residents and visitors to the region. Partners include: Bay Area Chamber of Commerce, Coos County Parks, House of Myrtlewood, Marshfield High School, Shoreline Education for Awareness, Menasha Corporation, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve, U.S. Forest Service - Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area (NRA) and Powers Ranger District, Wavecrest Discoveries INC, City of Myrtle Point, Coast to Crest Interpreters League INC., Egret Communications, Coos County Historical Society, Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians, Gold Beach Chamber of Commerce, Umpqua Discovery Center. The focus of 2001 was introducing MARE (Marine Activities, Resources and Education), a water-based curricula to local educators, and design of exhibits for the environmental learning network hub facility. The MARE program was initiated in two of four large public school districts this year.

- **Umpqua Discovery Center:** Information and education center in Reedsport. Partners include: U.S. Forest Service, City of Reedsport, et.al.
- **Tsalila - Participating Agreement:** The purpose of Tsalila is to provide a year-round natural resource education program, complete watershed restoration and habitat enhancement projects, and create a destination tourist event to bolster local economies (Umpqua River Festival). BLM participated in steering committee meetings, including education committee, provided assistance with field trips and education programs for local schools as well as participated in the annual festival. The partners include: City of Reedsport, Umpqua Discovery Center, Reedsport/Winchester Bay Chamber of Commerce, Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Reedsport/Gardiner Salmon Trout Enhancement, Reedsport schools, Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw, OSU Extension, Umpqua Soil and Water Conservation District.

Volunteers

In FY 2001, the Coos Bay District had 40 individual volunteer and 1 group agreements that contributed approximately 9,600 hours of work, worth an estimated \$124,400. Cost to the BLM for volunteers is about 20 percent or \$24,900. In previous years the District also utilized County prisoners in conducting volunteer forest and recreation projects. The county suspended this program in 2001.

Activities or Programs benefitting from volunteers included:

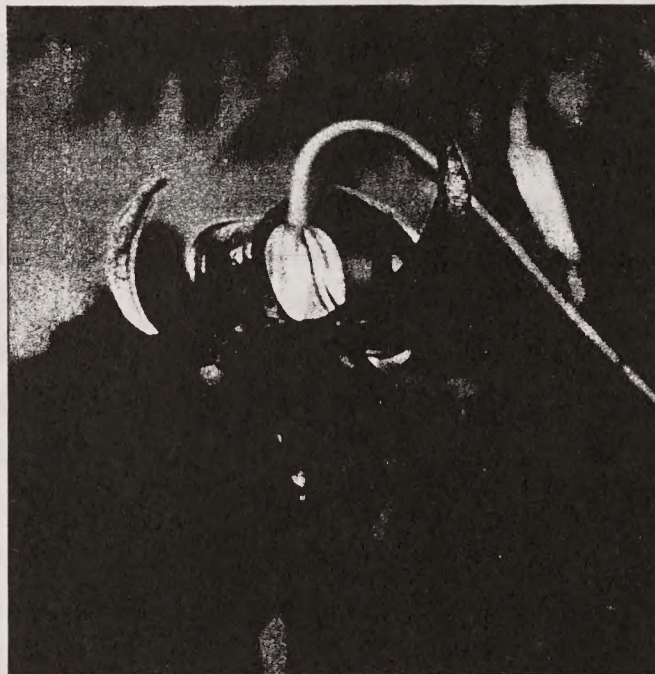
- Recreation/Visitor Services - 8,750 hours, or approximately 91 percent of the total.
- Facilities Maintenance - 380 hours, or approximately 4 percent of the total.
- Wildlife - 140 hours, or approximately 1.5 percent of the total.
- Botany - 140 hours, or approximately 1.5 percent of the total.
- Forest Development - 160 hours, or approximately 1.5 percent of the total.

Volunteers completed numerous recreation projects such as: cleaning campgrounds and recreation sites, mowing, weeding, brushing, clearing debris and trash. Site hosts provided visitor information, campground security, and performed routine maintenance tasks at recreation sites throughout the District.

Challenge Cost Share Contributions utilized by the District in FY 2000 are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. FY 2001 Challenge Cost Share Contributions

Project	Cooperator(s)	Amount
Environmental Education in the Umpqua Watershed (Tsalila Partnership)	USFS; Umpqua Discovery Center; Reedsport School District; ODFW; Umpqua Soil and Water Conservation District; Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians; City of Reedsport	\$25,000
Western Lily experimental introduction	Berry Botanic Garden	\$5,000
Pre-settlement Vegetation Mapping of New River Area	TNC	\$1,000
Larson Creek Instream Large Wood Placement	Coos Watershed Association, Dan Brelage - (small, private landowner)	\$2,800
Winter Aquatic Habitat Surveys	ODFW	\$10,000
Juvenile Fish Surveys	ODFW	\$10,000
Aquatic Habitat/Juvenile Fish	ODFW	\$29,000
Adult Fish Surveys	ODFW	\$30,000
Western Snowy Plover Nesting/Predation Monitoring	ODFW, TNC, USFS	\$22,000
Pink sand verbena Re-introduction	Institute for Applied Ecology	\$6,000
Total		\$140,800



Western Lily

Progress of Resource Management Plan Implementation

Land Use Allocations - Changes and Adjustments

Land Acquisitions and Disposals

The net change in the District Land Use Allocations (LUA) as a result of land acquisitions and disposals in FY 2001 are as follows:

- The District did not dispose of any lands in FY 2001.
- The District acquired 44 acres of land in FY 2001. These lands are within, and will be managed as part of the Coos Bay Shorelands Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). The Lands are in the District Defined Reserve LUA.

Unmapped LSRs

The RMP/ROD requires that two years of marbled murrelet surveys be conducted to protocol to detect occupied habitat, prior to human disturbance of suitable habitat (stands 80-years of age and older). When the surveys indicate occupation (e.g., active nest, fecal ring or eggshell fragments, and birds flying below, through, into, or out of the forest canopy within or adjacent to a stand), the District will protect contiguous existing and recruitment habitat for marbled murrelets (i.e., stands that are capable of becoming marbled murrelet habitat within 25 years) within a 0.5 mile radius of any site where the birds' behavior indicates occupation.

As a result of the marbled murrelet surveys, 14,946 acres of occupied habitat have been identified within the Matrix since the RMP was approved. These lands are now being managed as unmapped LSRs.

Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives

Watershed Analysis

The watershed analysis process provides managers and interdisciplinary teams information about the natural resources and human uses at the watershed or subwatershed scales. This information is used in National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation for specific projects, and to facilitate compliance with the Endangered Species Act and Clean Water Act by providing information for consultation with other agencies.

Watershed analysis includes:

- Analysis of at-risk fish species and stocks, their presence, existing habitat conditions, and needed habitat restoration.
- Descriptions of the vegetation across the landscape over time. This includes how humans have modified the vegetation, and the effects of fire.
- The distribution and abundance of species of concern that are important in the watershed.

- Characterization of geologic and hydrologic conditions, with a focus on how they affect erosional processes, water quality, and fish habitats.

The interdisciplinary teams prepare the watershed analysis documents by consolidating and analyzing information from a variety of existing sources. These include geographic information system data sets, agency records, old maps, scientific literature, old and recent surveys, and oral history. Where we lack locally applicable information which could help managers make informed decisions, the interdisciplinary teams may collect readily obtainable data. In past watershed analyses, this included collecting water quality data, doing culvert surveys, looking for the upper extent of fish distribution in a watershed, and preparing fire histories.

As of the end of FY 2001, 22 first iteration watershed analysis documents covering 93 percent of the BLM lands on Coos Bay District have been prepared (Tables 2 and 3). The remaining District lands, not covered by a watershed analysis, are in subwatersheds where BLM land represents less than 8 percent of the subwatershed. The District will visit those lands through watershed analysis on an as needed basis. See Appendix A for more details on watershed analysis documents for the District.

Table 2. Coos Bay District BLM Acres Covered by First Iteration Watershed Analysis Documents		
	Coos Bay District Cumulative BLM Acres	Cumulative Percent of Coos Bay District BLM Acres
1 st Iteration Analyses completed FY 1994 through FY 1999	299,533	93
1 st Iteration Analyses completed through FY 2001	299,533	93

Table 3. Watershed Analysis Documents Covering Coos Bay District Lands			
Year	Document Name (Hydrologic unit name if different from document name)	Lead Administrative Unit	Iteration
1994	Lower Umpqua Frontal (Middle Umpqua Frontal) Middle Fork Coquille	Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM	1 st 1 st
1995	Smith River (Lower Upper Smith River) Middle Umpqua Frontal (Waggoner Creek) Paradise Creek Middle Creek North Coquille Fairview Sandy Creek	Roseburg-BLM Roseburg-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM	1 st 1 st 1 st 1 st 1 st 1 st 2 nd
1996	Middle Smith River Mill Creek Oxbow Lower South Fork Coquille West Fork Smith Tioga Creek Sandy Remote	Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM	1 st 1 st 1 st 1 st 1 st 1 st 2 nd / 3 rd
1997	Smith River (North Fork Smith River) Upper Middle Umpqua Middle Main/ North Fork/ Catching Creek North Chetco Big Creek	Siuslaw NF Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM	1 st / 2 nd 1 st 1 st 1 st 2 nd
1998	Lower Umpqua (Lower Umpqua Frontal) Hunter Creek	Siuslaw NF Siskiyou NF	1 st 1 st
1999	South Fork Coos River East Fork Coquille Lobster Creek	Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM Siskiyou NF	1 st / 2 nd 1 st 1 st
2000	South Fork Coos River	Coos Bay-BLM	3 rd
2001	North Fork Coquille South Fork Coos River	Coos Bay-BLM Coos Bay-BLM	2 nd 4 th
Planned 2002	Middle Umpqua River Upper Umpqua	Coos Bay-BLM Roseburg-BLM	2 nd 2 nd

Watershed Councils and Associations

The District coordinates and offers assistance to a number of watershed associations. This provides an excellent forum for exchange of ideas, partnering, education and promoting watershed-wide restoration. As shown in Table 4, the District is active with 12 watershed associations including the Tenmile Lakes Basin Partnership, Coos, Coquille, Southwest Coos, Floras Creek, Elk/Sixes River, Port Orford, Euchre Creek, Hunter Creek/Pistol River, Lower Rogue, Chetco River and Winchuck River in FY 2000. The South Coast Coordinating Council joins activities of several South Coast associations. Biologists, hydrologists and other specialists attended monthly technical advisory or projects committee meetings and assist with on the

Table 4. Coos Bay District Involvement with Local Watershed Councils

Watershed Association	Field Office	Status of Involvement 1999/2000
Tenmile Lakes Basin Partnership	Umpqua	Occasionally attend monthly meetings.
Coos	Umpqua	Attend monthly council meetings. Specialists participate in technical field reviews, and have designed/administered several projects.
Coquille	Umpqua/Myrtlewood	Member of executive council. Attend regular monthly meetings. Specialists attend technical projects meetings and field visits. Participate with interagency/association stewards by maintaining a booth at the Coos county fair.
Southwest Coos	Myrtlewood	Attending meetings.
Floras Creek*	Myrtlewood	Attend meetings.
Elk/Sixes River*	Myrtlewood	Attend some meetings and technical advisory meetings. Specialists occasionally visit project sites.
Port Orford*	Myrtlewood	Attend some meetings and technical advisory meetings. Specialists occasionally visit project sites.
Euchre Creek*	Myrtlewood	Attend some meetings and technical advisory meetings. Specialists occasionally visit project sites.
Hunter/Pistol River*	Myrtlewood	Attend some meetings and technical advisory meetings. Specialists occasionally visit project sites.
Lower Rogue*	Myrtlewood	Attend some meetings and technical advisory meetings. Specialists occasionally visit project sites.
Chetco River*	Myrtlewood	Attend some meetings and technical advisory meetings. Specialists occasionally visit project sites.
Winchuck River*	Myrtlewood	Attend some meetings and technical advisory meetings. Specialists occasionally visit project sites.
South Coast Coordinating Council	Myrtlewood	Attend meetings. Participate in educational outreach and the Curry County Fair.

* Member of South Coast Coordinating Council

ground project reviews with watershed association coordinators and other agency personnel. In some cases District specialists have designed restoration projects, where the association did not have other feasible or economic alternatives. Examples include Little Creek (tributary to Twomile Creek) culvert replacement, Boulder Creek (tributary to Euchere Creek) bridge and Myrtle Creek (tributary to Middle Fork Coquille) boulder/gravel recruitment projects that were designed by BLM engineering and hydrology specialists in past years.

The District also supported the South Coast Watershed Coordinating Council (SCWC) through a \$10,000 JITW Wyden project for GIS training and technical support which was completed this

past year. This allowed the SCWC to complete their watershed assessments for south coast watersheds, required for OWEB grants.

Watershed Restoration and Jobs-in-the-Woods

In FY 2001 watershed analysis continued to assist in the identification of the District's watershed restoration projects and BLM projects were coordinated with local watershed associations projects and priorities to supplement District projects. "Jobs-in-the-Woods" (JITW) funding is part of a regional collaborative effort to improve the health of the land and restore watersheds while at the same time providing economic assistance to local communities.

Accomplishments in FY 2001 included the following work and assistance projects as shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Jobs-in-the-Woods FY 2001 Accomplishments			
Type of Work	Number of Projects	Funding	Estimated Jobs created -Workdays
In stream habitat and structure restoration	13	\$660,326	1100
Road ROW restoration	1	\$20,000	40
Riparian zone restoration	2	\$27,000	54
Upland zone restoration	5	\$239,010	462
Monitoring for implementation	1	\$16,000	32
Wyden Authority Projects on Private Lands	4	\$73,013	146



Late-Successional Reserve Assessments

The NFP requires the completion of Late-Successional Reserve (LSR) Assessments. All habitat manipulation activities in LSRs prior to FY 97 were covered by initial LSR assessments completed in accordance with the RMP and NFP.

In FY 98 the Coos Bay, Roseburg, and Medford BLM Districts, and the Mapleton Ranger District of the Siuslaw National Forest jointly completed the *South Coast - Northern Klamath Late-Successional Reserve Assessment*. This Assessment includes 10 individual LSRs involving approximately 258,000 acres of federal lands located in southwestern Oregon between the California border and the Umpqua river and extends east to the Interstate 5 corridor. Completion of this assessment essentially completes assessments for all LSRs within the Coos Bay District and also in southwestern Oregon. The District also completed a "mini LSR assessment" to permit completion of a Jobs-in-the-Woods watershed restoration project in the Slide Creek drainage.

As specified in the ROD, LSR Assessments include eight components:

1. A history and inventory of overall vegetative conditions;
2. A list of identified late-successional associated species known to exist within the LSR;
3. A history and description of current land uses in the LSR;
4. A fire management plan;
5. Criteria for developing appropriate treatments;
6. Identification of specific areas that could be treated under these criteria;
7. A proposed implementation schedule tiered to higher order plans, and;
8. Proposed monitoring and evaluation components to help evaluate if future activities are carried out as intended and achieve intended results.

Matrix

15 Percent Analysis

The NFP/ROD (page C-44) and Coos Bay District RMP ROD (page 53) require that the BLM and USFS provide for the retention of late-successional/old-growth fragments in the matrix where little remains. The standards and guidelines are to be applied to any fifth field watershed in which federal forest lands are currently comprised of 15 percent or less late-successional forest, considering all land allocations. In preparing watershed analysis documents the District completed an initial screening of watersheds including lands managed by the Siuslaw and Siskiyou National Forests for compliance with the 15 percent retention standards and guidelines. Results of this analysis were reported in+ the watershed analysis documents. All Coos Bay District FY 95 to 2001 sales sold under the NFP have complied with the 15 percent rule using the initial analysis.

A joint BLM/FS Instruction Memorandum was issued on September 14, 1998. This provided the final guidance for implementing the 15 percent standards and guidelines throughout the area

covered by the NFP. Implementation of this guidance is required for all actions with decisions beginning October 1, 1999. A final 15 percent analysis was completed in 1999.

Only the Lower Coquille River and the Middle Main Coquille River fifth field watersheds have less than 15 percent late-successional forest (see Table 6). Regeneration harvest in these two watersheds will be deferred until the 15 percent standard is met.

Regeneration harvest will also be deferred at least one decade in the Whaleshead Creek and Lower Coos River/Coos River watersheds listed in Table 6 in order to be sure that harvesting will not reduce the late-successional forest component below 15 percent.

Table 6. Fifth Field Watersheds With Deferred Regeneration Harvest		
	Percentage of Federal Forest 80+ Years Old	Harvestable Acres Deferred
Lower Coquille River	4.4	160
Middle Main Coquille River	0.0	767
Lower Coos River/Coos River	17.7	935
Whaleshead Creek	27.1	66
Total Deferred Regeneration Harvest Acres		1,928

The total 1,928 deferred acres represents about 4 percent of the District's Matrix acres. Deferring these acres from harvesting has no significant impact on the District's sustainable ASQ.

Program Accomplishments

The remainder of the APS will report progress in implementing the RMP by program area.

Air Quality

All prescribed fire activities conformed to the Oregon Smoke Management and Visibility Protection Plans. No intrusions occurred into designated areas as a result of prescribed burning and fuels treatment activities on the District. There are no Class I airsheds within the District.

Air quality standards for the District's prescribed fire and fuels program are monitored and controlled by the Oregon Department of Forestry through their "Operation Guidance For The Oregon Smoke Management Program."



Using prescribed fire to create snowy plover habitat on the North Spit.

Water and Soils

Fiscal Year 2001 Summary



Water

The North Fork Coquille Water Quality Restoration Plan, as well as Big Creek (Middle Fork Coquille) and Upper Smith River (Umpqua, shared with Roseburg BLM District) have been completed and forwarded to Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). This represents 13 of 32 stream segments (41 percent) that were listed by DEQ for temperature exceedances during the summer in District watersheds (See Table 7).

In the lower Umpqua Basin continuous summer period stream water temperatures and one time measurements for low flows and shade (taken with a solar pathfinder) were developed at 33 sites along Camp Creek, Soup Creek, and Paradise Creek. The objective was to determine general baseline conditions for an upcoming 303(d) Water Quality Restoration Plan.

In the South Coast Basin, shade readings with the solar pathfinder were taken at 50 sites along seven stream reaches in the North Fork Chetco watershed. This information was collected to verify Shadow model results in the preparation of the North Fork Chetco Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP).

Streamflow and temperature were measured at eight small forested gaging stations for long-term trends. These stations are distributed throughout the Oregon Coast and Siskiyou Mountains physiographic provinces. They have been operated under a cooperative agreement with Douglas and Coos Counties and the Oregon Water Resources Department.

Table 7. Coos Bay District Water Quality Management Plans Status

Basin <i>Umpqua</i>			
Name & Description	Parameter	Criteria/Season	Field Office/Status
Buck Creek Mouth to West Fork	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua/ In Progress
Herb Creek Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua/ Completed
Paradise Creek Mouth to East/ West Forks	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua In Progress
Russel Creek (Smith River) Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua/ Completed
Smith River, West Fork Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua/ Completed
Soup Creek Mouth to North Fork	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua/ In Progress
South Sisters Creek (Smith River) Mouth to headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua/ Completed
Basin <i>South Coast</i>			
Name & Description	Parameter	Criteria/Season	Field Office/Status
Alder Creek Mouth to headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua/ Completed
Belieu Creek Mouth to headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood/ Planned
Big Creek Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood/ Completed
Bravo Creek Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood/ In Progress
Burnt Creek Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua/ Planned
Cedar Creek Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua/
Cherry Creek Mouth to Little Cherry	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua/ Completed
Chetco River, North Fork Mouth to Bravo Creek	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood/ In Progress
Coquille River, East Fork Mouth to Lost Creek	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood/ Completed

Table 7. Coos Bay District Water Quality Management Plans Status (continued)

Basin <i>South Coast</i>			
Name & Description	Parameter	Criteria/Season	Field Office/Status
Coquille River, North Fork Mouth to Middle Creek	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua/ Completed
Coquille River, North Fork Middle Creek to Little North	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua/ Completed
Dement Creek Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood/ In Progress
Elk Creek Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood/ Completed
Hunter Creek Mouth to RM 16.5	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood DEQ
Lower Rock Creek Mouth to headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood Planned
Middle Creek Mouth to headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua Completed
New River Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood DEQ
Pistol River Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood USFS/DEQ
Rock Creek (Middle Fork near Remote) Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood Planned
Rowland Creek Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood/ In Progress
Salmon Creek Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood/ In Progress
Sandy Creek Mouth to ~ RM 5	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood Planned
Sixes River Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Myrtlewood USFS/DEQ
Tioga Creek Mouth to Headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua/ Planned
Woodward Creek Mouth to headwaters	Temperature	Rearing 64 F / Summer	Umpqua/ Completed

Automated precipitation equipment was maintained at two long-term recording sites.

Restoration planning work was completed within 46,201 acres in the Oxbow area including the Twin Sisters (171003030603) and Upper Lower Smith River (171003030604) subwatersheds.

Projects identified include:

- Two culvert modifications with in-stream structures that would result in restoring 2.25 miles of habitat for coho, steelhead, and resident cutthroat adults and juveniles, resident non-game fish, and other aquatic organisms.
- Two in-stream structure placement projects that would result in adding complexity to 2 miles of habitat.
- Seven culvert replacement projects that would result in:
 - restoring 3.15 miles of habitat for coho, steelhead, and resident cutthroat adults and juveniles, resident non-game fish, and other aquatic organisms;
 - restoring 1.15 miles of habitat for coho, steelhead, and resident cutthroat juveniles, resident non-game fish and other aquatic organisms, and
 - 1 culvert replacement that would result in improved passage for all aquatic organisms.
- Eleven road decommissioning/closure projects that would result in closing 9.45 miles of creek bottom road and restoring 0.75 miles of habitat for coho, steelhead, and resident cutthroat adults and juveniles, resident non-game fish, and other aquatic organisms.
- 2.2 miles of creek bottom road paving and improving of drainage structures.

Soils, hydrology and fisheries specialists collected turbidity data in accordance with DEQ turbidity standards. Such compliance monitoring included above and below measurements during construction at stream culvert installations or replacements, removal of culverts during road decommissioning and bank stabilization projects.

The Hydrologists and Soil Scientists were actively involved with field review, unit design and stream buffer width determinations for commercial thinning and regeneration harvest units proposed in both matrix and Late-Successional Reserve (LSR) land use allocations across the District.

Approximately 20,478 miles of streams have been reviewed and densified where necessary in the hydrography Geographic Information System (GIS) theme update (streams and hydrology/fisheries attributes). This project is about 80 percent complete.

A Student Career Employment Program (SCEP) hydrologist is being trained under the direction of the senior hydrologist.

Watershed restoration training enabled BLM specialists to evaluate streams more proficiently and identify reference sites and conditions, as well as aid in design of projects.

Soils



Rock barrier in front of fully decommissioned road

Within the Myrtlewood Resource Area 1.77 miles of roads were fully decommissioned and 2.57 miles were improved in the Lobster Hill area. This work was accomplished by the Coquille Watershed Association Pilot crew as a training exercise under the Jobs-in-the-Woods (JITW) program. The objectives for the work were threefold; reduction in road density; returning road surfaces to a productive growing status, and: management of sediment delivery in the upper part of the watersheds. The 1.77 miles decommissioned will be planted in the winter of 2002.

Fully decommissioned roads within the East Fork Coquille watershed were used to establish a native seed trial study. Working with the District Botanist, the Soil Scientist initiated seeding various levels of native and non-native grasses to determine appropriate levels when using such seed for erosion control on District activities.



Trench provides drainage as well as closure to fully decommissioned road

In a partnership agreement between the DEQ and a private timber company, 0.32 miles of road in the South Fork of Floras Creek were fully decommissioned as part of an Emergency Relief Federally Owned (ERFO) repair project. An additional 1.90 miles of road were fully decommissioned on both public and private lands.

Effectiveness monitoring of sediment control techniques, decompaction of road surfaces and maintaining water quality during project implementations continued this year. The use of special



Stream Channel before reconstruction efforts

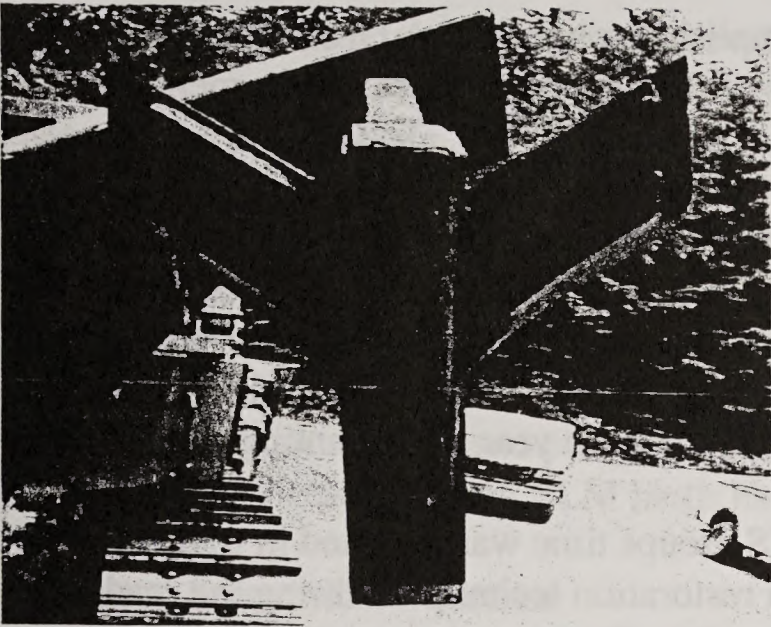


Channel widened and protected from stream velocities

matting in the bottom of stream channels did filter fine sediments after culvert removals but at higher flows during the winter the mat may become dislodged and lose its effectiveness. The level of dry mulch applied (approximately 2,5000 pounds/acre) on last years projects was adequate to protect disturbed surfaces from the impacts of erosion. Contracts and contractors are applying the Best Management Practices (BMPs) that are recommended in NEPA documents and the RMP to limit sediment delivery and maintain water quality.

The Soil Scientists continued to investigate the impact from compaction produced by low ground pressure equipment during commercial thinnings. Limiting the number of trips on any one given trail, operating on slash and on soils with restricted moisture contents were BMPs that insure limited compaction was occurring and within acceptable RMP levels

The Soil Scientist continued refining the use of winged sub-soilers to provide the proper level of decompaction on native gravel surfaces. On rocky roads it is necessary to remove all the gravel first in order to produce a plantable soil medium. The implements used by both the BLM crews and private contractors are generally exceeding the level of decompaction required to increase infiltration and provide the needed plantable medium.



One version of sub-soilers used on the District



Final result of road surface after sub-soiling, a plantable surface

The Hydrologists and Soil Scientists continued to be actively involved with unit field review and design and stream buffer width determinations for commercial thinning and regeneration harvest units. These proposed timber sale units are within both the Matrix and LSR land use allocations across the District.

This year ERFO funding that was withheld last year became available at mid-year. This necessitated the design, NEPA documentation and contract award for 14 different sites in the Resource Area. The ID Team Lead for the NEPA portions of these projects was the Soil Scientist. In addition to completing the NEPA requirements for the ERFO sites, the JITW restoration projects, a Natural Gas Pipeline and Right-of-Way (R/W) requests required input from the Soil Scientist.

The implementation of projects continued to be a workload that required the input of those in the Soil Program. Past ERFO carryover work, JITW work and modifications to planned projects all demanded the expertise of the Soil Scientists on District.

The Soil Program also supported the silvicultural group this year through educational means when fertilization during planting was proposed as an option in the coming years. Support to the District Road Maintenance (DRMS) crews and area engineers through development of Criteria for Managing Waste Areas was an accomplishment this year. It has allowed us to comply with Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) objectives on road maintenance and construction or repair projects. It clarified the dos and don'ts for many working within the District.

As the District contact person for the South Coast Watershed Coordinating Council and Project Committee member for the Coquille Watershed Association, the Soil Scientist provides support for project design and submitting projects from the South Coast for funding through the JITW program. The GIS support of last year cumulated in the watershed assessments for 10 sub-watersheds being written and presented to the various local councils. These documents will direct restoration activities for the next 5 to 10 years.

The data collection in support of a WQMP was accomplished through a Task Order this year. The collection of said data was also used to write portions of the watershed assessments mentioned above.

An evaluation of burning/piling logging debris was conducted to determine if the impacts from piling last year impacted the plantability of trees in the area. Planted trees were placed within the compacted areas but the moisture level on the surface appeared above normal most of the winter. First year survival surveys have been conducted and it appears that the piled areas do not have above normal failure rates. The next scheduled survey is the third year after planting.

A portion of the Soil program, engineering and DRMS groups time was invested in training a Pilot Crew for the Coquille Watershed Association in restoration techniques during the road improvement and decommissioning project on Lobster Hill. Time was invested with the crew so they could apply the principles learned on other road related projects they are trying to develop within the Coquille basin.

The revision of the Timber Production Capability Classification for over 200 acres was accomplished by the Soil Scientist this year. The lands acquired in the last several years in the New River ACEC were not on the GIS data base as yet.

Overall this was a very productive year for the Soil Scientist and the rest of the individuals involved with the soil program.

Summary Information for Fiscal Year 1996-2000

Water temperature was measured at 35 sites in 2000, 47 sites in 1999, and approximately 94 sites in the 1996-1998 period in support of assessment for watershed analysis, riparian plan monitoring or 303(d) Water Quality Restoration Plan Development. Low flows were measured at 34 sites in 2000, and 19 sites in 1999 in support of Water Quality Restoration Plan development. Continuous streamflow and temperature were measured at eight small forested gaging stations in 1999-2000 and seven in the 1996-1998 period. All gaging stations consist of small house structures, which were totally rebuilt and instrumented with updated equipment in FY 98. Automated precipitation equipment was maintained at two long-term recording sites from 1996-2000. Four additional project or special assessment precipitation sites for watershed analysis and slide hazard studies were developed and maintained during FY 98. Two monitoring studies were completed evaluating the effects on water quality from aerial fertilization of timber stands during 1996-1997.

The District completed updating the streams lakes and ponds GIS layer in 17-5th field watersheds for a total of 5,314 miles in 2000, 7,993 miles in 1999 and 4,010 stream miles in 1998.

Several sites were monitored to determine the levels of compaction from past and current activities in forest stands. Several active slides were monitored for movement. Compliance monitoring for turbidity was completed at a number of culvert replacement and instream restoration projects. Other project monitoring was completed in accordance with the RMP

Appendix L Monitoring Plan including evaluation of timber sales and other project activities.

Municipal Watersheds

The District has lands within two municipal watersheds. The city of Myrtle Point has a community water system within the North Fork Coquille watershed (83,865 BLM acres) and serves approximately 1,100 residences. The city of Coquille at times uses the Coquille watershed as a reserve source (157,931 BLM acres) and serves approximately 1,800 residences. These sources are filtered and pumped from river alluvium. No reports of contamination or water quality violations from BLM lands have been received.

Updated Stream Information

The District completed updating a portion of the streams, lakes, and ponds GIS themes as shown in Table 8. The streams, lakes, and ponds linework has been reviewed and edited in 21 fifth field watersheds. Streams have been added on private lands in the watershed from USGS cartography files and imagery based methods, except where noted. Selected fish attributes have been recorded with the coverages, except where noted.

A review of the Middle Fork and East Fork Coquille 5th field watersheds as a sample reveals that the average increase in stream densification during hydrography updates is averaging between 12-20 percent. The GIS streams theme update for the District is about 80 percent complete.

State-listed Clean Water Act 303d Streams

The District lands encompass portions of 32 state-listed 303(d) segments, identified by the DEQ, requiring the development of water quality assessments and water quality management plans. Stream segment name, parameter, criteria, season, responsible Field Office and current plan development status is shown in Table 7.

Table 8. Streams GIS Theme Update Progress

Watershed (Fifth Field)	Miles Reviewed/ Updated	Needs:
Siltcoos_Frontal (1710020701)	746	State Office okay for ARIMS ¹
Name not assigned (1710030302)	1,361	State Office okay for ARIMS
Middle_Umpqua_Frontal (1710030304)	610	ARIMS READY
Loon_Lake_Camp_Creek (1710030305)	764	ARIMS READY
Upper_Smith_River (1710030306)	1,140	State Office okay for ARIMS
Lower_Smith_River (1710030307)	1,558	State Office okay for ARIMS
Lower_Umpqua_Frontal (1710030308)	721	State Office okay for ARIMS
South_Fork_Coos (1710030401)	1,806	ARIMS READY
Millicoma_River (1710030402)	745	ARIMS READY
Lakeside_Frontal (1710030403)	532	State Office okay for ARIMS
Coos_Bay (1710030404)	1,150	State Office okay for ARIMS
North_Fork_Coquille (1710030505)	1,063	ARIMS READY
Middle_Main_Coquille (1710030506)	700	ARIMS READY
South_Fork_Coquille (1710030502)	911	Fish info and checked for ARIMS READY
Middle_Fork_Coquille (1710030503)	2,345	Fish info, checked for ARIMS READY
East Fork Coquille (1710030504)	1,188	
Lower_Coquille (1710030507)	436	State Office okay for ARIMS
Sixes_River (1710030603)	985	Fish info, checked for ARIMS READY
Elk_River (1710030602)	577	Fish info, checked for ARIMS READY
New_River (1710030604)	855	Currently being updated
Pistol_River (1710030204)	285	Currently being updated

¹ ARIMS is the BLM's Aquatic Resources Information Management System. It is a stand alone attribute database that links to the GIS streams, lakes and hyd points themes.

Wildlife Habitat

The focus of the wildlife program under the Coos Bay District RMP has been wildlife species inventory and monitoring (including Survey and Manage), monitoring of snags and down wood, data base management and snag creation. Biologists are integral members on NEPA planning teams, watershed analyses, and LSR Assessments. A large portion of the program also centers on threatened and endangered species management. This includes working on: western snowy plover management, marbled murrelet protocol surveys for timber sale and other project clearances and, formal and informal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). A long term goal for the program is to expand emphasis on active resource stewardship and restoration in addition to supporting other programs. In 2001, biologists continue to look for project opportunities, foster partnerships, plus plan and implement restoration projects.

Green Tree Retention

RMP direction is to retain six to eight green conifer trees per acre in the General Forest Management Area and 12 to 18 green conifers per acre in the Connectivity/Diversity Blocks. The retained trees are to be distributed in variable patterns to contribute to stand diversity. In addition green trees are retained for snag recruitment in timber harvest units where there is an identified, near-term snag deficit. These trees do not count toward green-tree retention requirements. Selected conifers should be representative of pre-harvest species and size composition, but be of sufficient size and condition to survive harvest and site preparation treatments and continue growing through the next rotation.

In FY 2001, the Umpqua Resource Area accomplished 35 acres of post-harvest green tree monitoring. The Myrtlewood Resource Area completed surveys on about 102 acres for wildlife tree retention in FY 2001. Monitoring results in Resource Areas are still being analyzed.

Snag and Snag Recruitment

Snag retention guidelines for regeneration harvest on Matrix lands are based upon the abundance of suitable nesting structures for primary cavity nesting birds. At the completion of harvest and site preparation activities, each sale unit must retain at a minimum sufficient habitat to support primary cavity nesting birds at the forty- percent population level and for bats specified in C-43 of the NFP ROD. For the primary cavity nesting birds on Coos Bay District, this equates to a minimum of 1.5 (all decay classes) snags per acre, 11 inches DBH or larger retained through time. Snag retention goals must be met on average areas no larger than 40 acres. If existing snags are insufficient to meet these requirements, additional green trees 11 inches DBH or greater must be retained through harvest and site preparation to offset the deficit. These additional trees are then topped or treated as necessary to create snag-habitat. Most timber harvest contracts now contain stipulations for creating snags (i.e. tree topping) after harvest.

The District completed a monitoring plan and database for wildlife trees and snags in FY 97. The plan has landscape, pre-project, post-project, harvest unit monitoring through time, salvage,

and snag modeling sections.

In FY 2001, the Umpqua Resource Area completed 35 acres of post-harvest snag monitoring. The Myrtlewood Resource Area completed surveys on approximately 29 acres of pre-harvest snag surveys and 102 acres of post-harvest snag monitoring. Analysis of the monitoring data is nearly complete. Monitoring results have not been analyzed to date. As support to the timber sale program, wildlife staff marked retained green conifers for snag creation on 127 acres of timber sales and monitored 118 acres of those acres for compliance with the marking.

The Umpqua Resource Area awarded a contract for snag creation in the Steinnon Creek area for creation of approximately 300 snags in FY 2001. The Myrtlewood Resource Area awarded a similar contract for the Kinchloe LSR (Middle Fork Coquille and Slide Creek drainages) for creation of 300 snags. The objective of these contracts is to bring areas deficient in snag numbers up to the two snags per acre standard outlined in the Coos Bay District RMP.

Coarse Woody Debris Retention and Recruitment

Guidelines in the Coos Bay District RMP require that a minimum of 120 linear feet per acre of decay class 1 and 2 logs that are 16 inches or greater in diameter and 16 feet or greater in length. In addition, coarse woody debris already on the ground is to be retained and protected, to the greatest extent possible, from disturbance during treatment that might otherwise destroy the integrity of the substrate. These logs must be retained and well distributed following regeneration harvest on Matrix lands.

A District down log monitoring plan and database were completed in 1998 to provide standard and consistent procedures for monitoring down log abundance, condition and distribution on lands administered by the Coos Bay District. In FY 2001, the Umpqua Resource Area completed 35 acres of post-harvest down log monitoring. The Myrtlewood Resource Area completed pre-harvest down log monitoring on 44 acres and post-harvest monitoring on 80 acres. Analysis of the results is nearly complete. In addition to the RMP level monitoring for coarse wood materials, the Myrtlewood Resource Area wildlife staff monitored 75 acres of coarse wood on timber sale units (post harvest) and 83 acres on timber sale units (post site preparation).

Aquatic Habitat

In FY 2001, fisheries and wildlife biologists cooperated with the USFS Pacific Northwest Research Station and Oregon State University (OSU) to establish a monitoring program to evaluate the effects of culverts on the movements of aquatic amphibians, crayfish, and sculpins. Field work for the project should begin in FY 2002. A similar project is being developed to assess lamprey movements in relation to culverts. Funding is being sought to expand the project and to incorporate movements of juvenile salmonids. Concern is building over the effects of culverts on the movements of aquatic species. In FY 2001, fisheries biologists fielded an inquiry by the Government Accounting Office into the number and barrier effects of culverts on the District. Training sessions are beginning to focus on "stream simulation" culverts and accommodating movements of all aquatic species through culverts. Despite this mounting concern, virtually no quantitative information exists on the movements of many of these species

and the effects of various culvert designs on these movements. This cooperative project will begin to fill this critical information gap.

Nest Sites, Activity Centers, Special Habitats and Rookeries

Great Blue Heron

A great blue heron and great egret rookery is located on a 3-acre area of the Coos Bay North Spit. The rookery has been monitored annually each summer since 1993. This effort is in cooperation with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's (ODFW) heron survey program. The site is thought to be the northern most breeding site for great egrets on the Pacific Coast. In 2001, no nests were observed. The Spruce Reach Island rookery was not monitored.

Waterfowl

Fifty-three wood duck boxes were monitored and maintained at the Dean Creek Elk Viewing area and other Umpqua Resource Area sites.

Purple Martins

Over the years, 36 nest boxes were placed at two locations in Coos Bay as part of previous Challenge Cost Share projects. A total of 24 are located on the Coos Bay North Spit, five boxes are located directly behind the US Army Corps of Engineers (COE) office near downtown Coos Bay and seven boxes are located near Millicoma Marsh. BLM continued to monitor all boxes in cooperation with the local Audubon Society. This information will provide a complete picture of how many purple martins are nesting in the bay, and where they are nesting. Boxes are also cleaned and maintained each fall by Coos Bay BLM personnel.

Monitoring of the 36 nest boxes during the spring/summer breeding season in 2001 found that occupancy increased by approximately 100 percent this year. In 2000, 8 of the 36 boxes were used for nesting. In 2001, 15-18 of the 36 boxes were used for nesting. Purple martins were first observed in the Coos Bay area at the North Spit on April 16. Nesting activity was subsequently monitored with peak nesting activity from mid-May through June. Twelve to fourteen of the nest boxes in the bay off the BLM boat ramp on the North Spit were occupied by purple martins and one box was used by a pair of European starling. None of the 5 boxes were used by purple martins behind the COE Office in Coos Bay, although one box was nested in by a pair of tree swallows. Of the 7 boxes across from Millicoma Marsh, 3-4 were used by purple martins. Visual nesting observation was based on seeing female purple martins carrying nesting material into boxes. The last purple martin observed was on September 15 at the North Spit. Stormy weather in late October, November, and December resulted in cancellation of actual nests box checks and cleaning as done in preceding years.

No new boxes were installed in 2001 nor are any new boxes slated for installation in 2002. If occupancy rates continue rising in 2002 as they did in 2000 and 2001, future nest box expansion may be recommended for the 2003 breeding season.

Mourning Doves

BLM biologists participated in a statewide survey of mourning doves in cooperation with the USFWS. One transect route in the Umpqua Resource Area was surveyed in May 2001.

Neotropical Migrant Birds

Surveys this year marked the sixth year of monitoring 250 acres for neo-tropical migrant bird species composition and relative abundance to evaluate potential impacts of visitor use at New River Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). This monitoring was originally scheduled for a five-year period to evaluate changes over time, but will continue past this point to better correlate with visitor use data that was not collected over the first five years of the study. Water levels were extremely high all season, several of the survey stations points were under water the entire season (but were still monitored). An annual summary report was again prepared.

To date, the surveys are providing considerable information on both migratory and resident bird use in the New River Area. For instance, both Allen's and Rufous hummingbirds have been observed breeding in the area. This is now the southernmost record of Rufous hummingbirds breeding and the northernmost record for breeding Allen's hummingbirds. A new species added this season- the Vesper Sparrow marks the eightieth breeding species recorded at New River ACEC. This is the only known site along the Oregon Coast that they breed (several singing males were noted over the course of the season which indicates an attempt to breed).

Other rarities discovered during the migration: a common grackle (there are very few Oregon records, this was not a breeding bird), black swifts (they migrate through here to their breeding grounds in northern Washington and British Columbia), (a rare bird species in Oregon with only one known nesting site in the Oregon Cascades), and bank swallow (a very rare finding in Coos County as this species breeds regularly in Eastern Oregon). Bald Eagles were seen along the river on several occasions, as were Peregrine Falcons. Aleutian Canada geese were seen in the hundreds (and thousands) passing overhead to feed in the vicinity of Storm Ranch in the Spring (late April/early May). The area continues to attract enormous quantities of shorebirds during the Spring migration (late April/ early May).

Elk Habitat

The Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area is a 1,095 acre watchable wildlife site that is jointly managed by BLM, ODFW and Dean Creek Wildlife, Inc. This year approximately 200 acres of meadows were mowed with BLM equipment and labor to improve elk forage. BLM personnel and inmate work crews also removed several hundred thistle plants in the pastures to prevent thistle invasion across the area.

The Umpqua Resource Area fully decommissioned roads 28-11-19.2, 28-11-19.03 and an unnumbered spur that were adjacent to Wimer Creek. Road closures in Myrtlewood Resource Area were accomplished under the Soil, Water and Air Program, primarily with Jobs-in-the-Woods (JITW) funding. These closures have multiple benefits, including an improvement of wildlife and fisheries habitat.

Bats

In the Umpqua Resource Area, 18 bat boxes were placed under bridges, and in recreational areas through the JITW program. These boxes will provide interim habitat in areas where natural roost sites are lacking. A District-wide programmatic EA for bat house placement was also completed in FY2001. The Spruce Reach Island house was monitored three times during the year, and three quarries were also monitored. A total of 19 bat boxes and 10 bridges were also monitored in the Umpqua Resource Area this year. In Myrtlewood Resource Area, no new bat houses were placed. To date 19 boxes of various designs have been placed throughout the Myrtlewood Resource Area. All bat houses were monitored and maintained a minimum of two times through the year. Two of the new rocket boxes were modified to improve access opportunities for bats.



A small bat box retrofitted to a bridge

Late-Successional Reserve Habitat Improvement

Wildlife staff continued to provide input into two ongoing NEPA analysis and of density management and other treatments within LSR 261 (Tioga Creek and East Fork Coquille subwatersheds). The teams completed draft environmental assessments in FY 2000. These proposed projects are expected to help set these stands on a faster trajectory toward old growth characteristics.

Special Status Species/Habitat - Wildlife

Survey and Manage

The *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines* (S&M SEIS) was signed in January 2001, and changed the status of many S&M species and established a process for annual evaluation. As a result, pre-project surveys are no longer required for many of the species which the District had been surveying for. The S&M SEIS also precipitated strategic surveys for many species which the District participated in. Data management for the S&M portion of the District's wildlife program is a significant workload. All S&M data are

being entered and stored in the Interagency Species Management System (ISMS) database. Throughout the fiscal year, there were numerous deadlines for S&M data entry and cleanup in ISMS in support of the annual S&M species reviews. All deadlines were met or were completed within 1 day of their due date.

During FY 2001, over 800 existing ISMS records were proofed and edited and over 250 additional records were entered. Data include information on surveys for both successful and unsuccessful surveys, species locations, and spatial (GIS) information. Data entry is nearly concurrent with surveys, so there is virtually no data entry backlog.

The only wildlife Survey and Manage species which needs pre-project surveys is the Red Tree Vole. A District Biologist acted as the Southern Oregon Project and the Coos Bay District coordinator for the strategic surveys. In the spring there was a total of 34 mollusk surveys were attempted (two were dropped because of in-accessability) with 32 being completed (7 - CB, 14 - Siskiyou NF, 13 - Rogue River NF). No Fall surveys were completed prior to the end of the fiscal year.

Mollusks

The District contains habitat for three mollusk species listed in Appendix C of the RMP (*Megomhix hemphilli*, *Prophysoan coeruleum*, and *Prophysoan dubium*). Surveys for these species began in 1998, but as of 2001 are no longer required by the current S&M EIS.

Prophysoan coeruleum, and *Prophysoan dubium* are no longer on the survey and manage list. *Megomhix hemphilli* is now a category F species and no longer needs to be surveyed prior to any ground disturbing activity.

Red Tree Vole

The District continues to do pre-project surveys for red tree voles as needed. In FY 2001, the District surveyed approximately 1,100 acres of primary habitat (Sandy/Steel Creek snags and Cherry Creek CT) for red tree voles. Most of these surveys were conducted for a snag creation project. Many more acres were evaluated to determine the need for surveys. Most timber sales are being designed to avoid habitat which would require surveys. The District also began participating on a pilot interagency team to develop a conservation strategy for the Umpqua River basin.

Del Norte Salamander

Surveys for Del Norte salamanders are no longer required. The Myrtlewood Resource Area proofed and edited salamander data records in ISMS this year. One Resource Area biologist participates on the regional team developing conservation strategies for S&M salamanders.

Terrestrial Threatened/Endangered Species

Consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) occurs on all activities proposed within habitat of listed species. An interagency Level 1 Review Team of biologists from the BLM, USFWS, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is involved early to assist in the analysis and, if needed, modification of project plans and Biological Assessments.

A large portion of the District wildlife program's resources are directed toward gathering and interpreting information to ensure compliance with ESA and the land use plan. A total of six consultations were conducted in FY 2001. These consultations included permits and R/W agreements, fish habitat restoration, timber sales, and a recreation project. In addition, biologists reviewed approximately 30 road use, guyline or tailhold permits plus other BLM management actions to evaluate if consultation was necessary.

Northern Spotted Owl

Most of the District was surveyed for spotted owls during the 1990-1994 demographic study. There are approximately 97 known sites on the District, 75 percent of which are protected in mapped LSRs. The majority of the remaining sites have 100-acre cores (unmapped LSRs) established around them. Most of the best habitat occurs in the LSRs, as do the best owl sites (i.e. the ones with the most available habitat, stable occupancy, and successful reproduction). While most sites contain less than 40 percent of their home range radius in suitable habitat, nearly half of the protected sites contain more than 30 percent habitat. Spotted owl sites in LSRs have been consistently occupied and producing young. The rate of annual population change on the District noted during the demographic study (seven percent annual decline) is similar to other studies suggesting that conservation measures at a scale of the species range are appropriate at the scale of the District as well. Since the Matrix contains relatively few spotted owl sites and 80 percent of the federal land base is protected, we expect the population to stabilize in the network of reserves.

Although the Coos Bay District did not conduct any owl surveys in FY 2001, surveys were completed on District lands through cooperation with the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station (PNW), Roseburg BLM, Oregon State University (OSU), Weyerhaeuser Co., and The Timber Company. Data were shared in order to maintain current owl data records for Coos Bay District lands.

Bald Eagle

There are 8 bald eagle territories on District land and an additional 19 territories on other ownerships within the District boundary. All ownerships within the District boundary can potentially support eagle-nesting territories. At present, there are no known bald eagle roost sites on BLM lands in the Coos Bay District, but there could potentially be roosts on all ownerships within the District boundaries. In FY 2001, biologists monitored nesting at two sites in the Umpqua Resource Area and three sites in the Myrtlewood Resource Area. A mid-winter driving survey (approximately 45 miles) within the Myrtlewood Resource Area was conducted again this year. Coos Bay District also provided funding for a second year of survey work to monitor nesting bald eagles in the Umpqua and Coos basins. The monitoring was in partnership with the Oregon Eagle Foundation, OSU, U.S. Forest Service, ODFW and Roseburg District BLM.

Western Snowy Plover

The Coos Bay North Spit and New River ACEC provide both breeding and wintering habitat for western snowy plovers. Plovers are also known to occur on five other locations (non BLM lands) within the Coos Bay District. BLM District lands currently provide 274 acres of suitable

habitat for the snowy plover and manage another 118 acres of plover habitat on COE lands. The North Spit continues to be the most productive nesting habitat on the Oregon Coast. One hundred acres of habitat restoration/maintenance was completed at New River bringing the cumulative total to 120 acres.



Snowy Plover Habitat Restoration at New River ACEC

Work continued in the Natural Resource Damage Assessment realm (NRDA) of the 1999 New Carissa shipwreck that occurred adjacent to prime plover habitat on the Coos Bay North Spit. BLM biologists coordinated and developed a list of potential restoration projects to compensate for shorebird losses. BLM Core Staff continued to provide lead for the entire Damage Assessment Program which also included identification of potential restoration for murrelets, seabirds and recreation.

Summary of Snowy Plover Management Actions in FY 2001:

- Restored/maintained over-wash areas to total approximately 100 acres at New River ACEC.
- Disked about 130 acres of encroaching beachgrass to restore and maintain nesting habitat on the Coos Bay North Spit.
- Monitored plover nesting success at three BLM nesting sites through a cooperative effort with Oregon Natural Heritage Program, USFS, USFWS, ODFW, and COE.
- Completed a plover winter count on about 17.5 miles of beach.
- Participated on the Oregon Western Snowy Plover Working Team (the chairperson has been a BLM representative for the past four years).
- Continue to provided the lead role in NRDA for the New Carissa Incident.
- Placed signs and ropes on approximately four miles of beach to direct beach users away from plover nesting sites.

- Hired an interpretative specialist to monitor compliance and educate visitors at the Floras Lake portion of New River ACEC. The specialist described closure restrictions and explained reasons to visitors.

Marbled Murrelet

Surveys for murrelets have been conducted on the Coos Bay District since 1989 and intensive survey efforts began in 1993. About 18.7 percent (18,686 acres) of suitable murrelet habitat on District has been surveyed to Pacific Seabird Group protocol for murrelets. Throughout the District, 150 occupied sites have been found. There are currently 99,970 acres of suitable marbled murrelet habitat within the District, 99 percent of which is in Zone 1 (within 35 miles of the coast). Table 9 summarizes murrelet survey efforts through 2001.

Table 9. Summary of acreage designated as marbled murrelet habitat, surveyed to protocol and delineated as LSR in 2001 on the Coos Bay District, BLM			
Area	Cumulative Acreage Prior to 2001	Acreage Added in 2001	Total Acreage to Date
Total Murrelet Habitat Coos Bay District (Does not Includes Coquille Tribe Lands)	99,970 ¹	0	99,970
Murrelet Habitat Surveyed to Protocol: <i>Note: Survey areas must have completed all requirements of the 2 year protocol .</i>			
Myrtlewood Field Office	N/A	231	N/A
Umpqua Field Office	N/A	0	N/A
Total Murrelet Habitat Surveyed to Protocol Coos Bay District	18,455 ²	231	18,686
Percent of Total Murrelet Habitat Surveyed to Protocol			18.7
Murrelet Occupied LSR Acreage: <i>NOTE: These acres are not necessarily newly protected areas. Some were designated owl core areas (LSR) and approximately 60 percent of Coos Bay District lands are in Riparian Reserve.</i>			
Myrtlewood Field Office	9,418	0	9,418 ³
Umpqua Field Office	5,528	0	5,528 ⁴
Total Murrelet Occupied Acreage Coos Bay District	14,946	0	14,946

Abbreviations used in this Table

N/A = Not Available

¹ Acreage is calculated from GIS marbled murrelet habitat coverage cbmmh98.

² From the FY 1999-2000 Timber Sale Biological Assessment (C98-01) dated 10 August 1998, page 14. Includes adjustments in FY's 97, 98 and 99 and 2000.

³ Acreage is calculated from marbled murrelet occupied site summary in Visual dBASE.

⁴ Acreage is estimated from GIS coverage cbmmocc00.

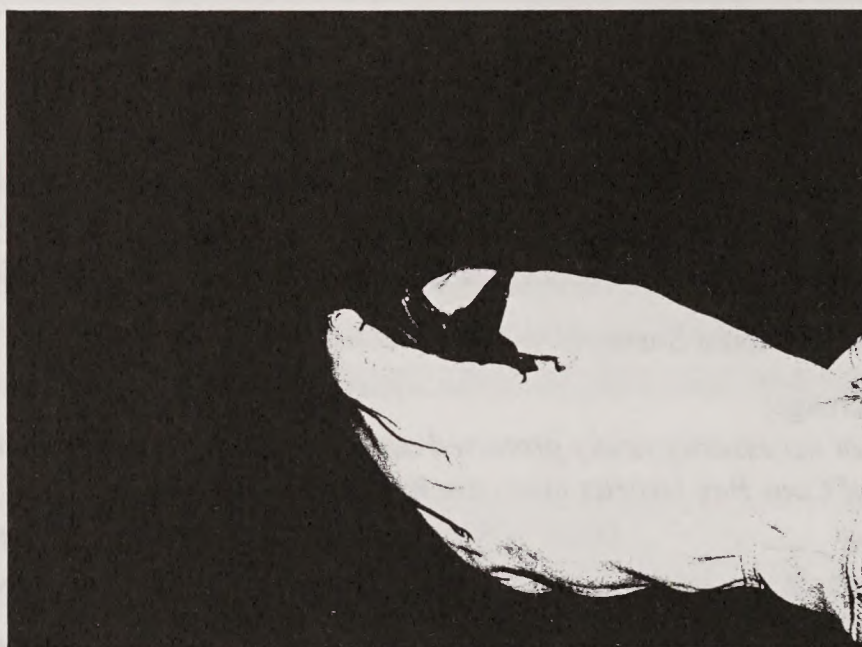
Other Species of Concern

Peregrine Falcon

Within the Coos Bay District, there are no known peregrine falcon nest sites on BLM land; there is one site on Fish and Wildlife Service land and another suspected on State land. In total, there may be 6-8 other nest sites on all ownerships within the District boundary. On District, a new site was discovered and monitored during the 2001 breeding season. Nest success was undetermined. The cliff is located on private land within LSR 261.

Townsend's Big-eared Bat

Townsend's big-eared bats were monitored as part of the overall bat monitoring as previously described under Special habitats. The first day roost for this species was discovered in the Coos Bay District at Baker Quarry and will now be protected. The site was discovered during biological surveys performed for input into potential quarry expansion. It was determined that this site is occupied at least during the winter and summer seasons, and is therefore considered a hibernaculum. A quarry operation plan is under development and will include monitoring as a component to ensure protection of the hibernaculum. This plan will likely include further monitoring along with measuring some of the physical environmental factors (temperature of exiting air, humidity of exiting air, and wind velocities of exiting air, all relative to ambient air temperatures outside of the roost entrance).



Male Townsend's Big-eared (*Corynorhinus townsendii*) Bat

Environmental Education

Biologists also participated in the “Tsalila” Watershed Festival and school programs. The program included classroom presentations and field trips for Reedsport schools. Lessons learned from the school program were presented at the three-day festival along with hands-on learning opportunities and “edutainment”. The program focuses on healthy watersheds, local native American traditions within these watersheds and restoration of watersheds in the Umpqua basin.

Wildlife biologists also made presentations to area school groups, civic organizations and campground visitors. Topics included bats, snowy plovers, birds and habitat restoration.

Survey and Manage and Special Status Species (Plants)

Survey and Manage/Protection Buffer Species

The District continues to implement Survey and Manage (S&M) standards and guidelines as defined in the *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendment to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standard and Guidelines* (January 2001) in FY 2001. This included surveying for S&M species prior to habitat-disturbing activities and surveying in LSRs for strategic surveys. Survey information on the site, location, species, and habitat is entered in the Interagency Species Management System (ISMS) database. This information is used for designing field level management for known sites based on current management recommendations and monitoring the effectiveness of proposed management.

Surveys for S&M plant species were conducted on approximately 5,100 acres in FY 2001 for fungi, vascular plants, lichens and bryophytes (mosses and liverworts). Over 500 existing ISMS records were proofed and edited and over 200 new records were entered. Many new locations of these species, mostly fungi, have been located as a result of these surveys. Documenting Geographic Positioning System (GPS) units will improve the efficiency and accuracy of our mapping. The numbers of species based on the six categories is shown in Table 10. Within the district, there are 10 lichen, two bryophyte, one fungi, and one vascular plant species within the Categories A and C where pre-disturbance surveys are practical, known sites are managed, and strategic surveys are conducted.

Table 10. Non-vascular and vascular plant species included in S&M surveys by category assignments (ROD and Standard and Guidelines, January 2001).

Taxa Group	Category and Status ¹					
	A (Rare)	B (Rare)	C (Uncommon)	D (Uncommon)	E (Rare)	F (Uncommon)
Fungi	1	189	0	10	3	6
Lichens	11	15	1	1	15	8
Bryophytes	3	11	0	2	1	0
Vascular Plants	7	0	4	0	0	1

¹ Category assignments used in Table 10

Category A = Pre-disturbance surveys practical, rare, manage known sites, strategic surveys

Category B = Pre-disturbance surveys not practical, rare, manage known sites, strategic surveys

Category C = Pre-disturbance surveys practical, uncommon, manage high-priority sites, strategic surveys

Category D = Pre-disturbance surveys not practical, uncommon, manage high-priority sites, strategic surveys

Category E = Status undetermined, manage known sites, strategic surveys

Category F = Status undetermined, strategic surveys

Special Status Species (Plants)

The District continues to implement BLM Policy 6840 on Special Status Species Management (January 2001) by conducting clearances for special status plant species prior to project implementation and management to reduce the likelihood of the species becoming listed under the Endangered Species Act. Currently there are 88 documented vascular special status plant species and 33 non-vascular plants (fungi, lichens, bryophytes [mosses and liverworts]) known to occur on BLM-managed lands within the District (Table 11). The majority of these locations are in unique habitats such as coastal dunes, serpentine fens, bogs, and meadows. The District is involved with partners to recover and study two plants.



Phaeocollybia spp. (left) and *Gyromitira infula* (right), are two Special Status fungi species found on the District.

Table 11. Number of special status plant species by taxa groups known to occur in Coos and Curry Counties as documented by the Oregon Natural Heritage Program (ONHP, 2001). Some species are included in more than one list.

Taxa Group (total number of species)	Status ¹					
	FL	SL	SoC	BS	AS	TS
Fungi (7)	0	0	0	0	#	15
Lichens (15)	0	0	0	1	6	8
Bryophytes (11)	0	0	0	1	6	4
Vascular Plants (88)	1	5	9	14	35	36

¹ Abbreviations used in this Table

- FL = Federally Listed Endangered or Threatened
- SL = State Listed Endangered or Threatened
- SoC = Species of Concern (Fish & Wildlife Service)
- BS = Bureau Sensitive (ONHP List 1)
- AS = Bureau Assessment Species (ONHP List 2)
- TS = Bureau Tracking Species (ONHP List 3 and 4)
- # = Fungi are not given AS status, but may be BS or TS.

Endangered Plant Species - The District continued the sixth year of monitoring, seed collection, and habitat enhancement efforts for the Federally Endangered western bog lily (*Lilium occidentale*) with the partnership with the Berry Botanic Garden. An experimentally re-introduced population of this species is located at New River ACEC. In 1996, a total of 120 bulbs, 320 new seeds, and 320 old seeds were planted in 20 plots. It will take many years to evaluate the success or failure of this project, but results are promising. Surrounding vegetation at the reintroduction site was trimmed. The District also continued the seventh year of monitoring, seed collection, and habitat enhancement efforts for the Species of Concern and Oregon State Endangered pink sand verbena (*Abronia umbellata* ssp. *brevifolia*) with the Institute of Applied Ecology and Siuslaw National Forest. Two re-introduced populations of this species are located at New River and North Spit ACECs. Population size at New River is 275 (144 reproductive and 131 vegetative) and at North Spit ACEC is approximately 45,257 +/- 9,558 reproductive plants (vegetative plants were not counted due to the large numbers).

Species of Concern & BLM Sensitive Species - The District continued the tenth year of monitoring of the Bureau Sensitive plant, the Point Reyes bird's-beak (*Cordylanthus maritimus* ssp. *palustris*), at the North Spit ACEC. In 1991, the population was estimated at 3,000 plants at this site. In 2001, the population was estimated at 20,000 plants. Two log barriers installed in 1998 have effectively restricting vehicular trespass which previously caused habitat disturbance and mortality.

Port Orford Cedar (POC)

The Coos Bay District continues to follow the RMP guidance for managing Port Orford cedar by pursuing strategies that mitigate damage caused by the root disease *Phytophthora lateralis*. Port Orford cedar trees near roads and streams on the District are at a high risk for infection. In the roadside areas that are actively managed to limit the spread of *Phytophthora lateralis*, the District continues to seasonally wash vehicles, sanitize roadside POC, close selected roads, summer haul on dirt roads, and exclude the cutting of POC boughs. While these measures will mitigate damage caused by the disease, they are not intended to control the disease.

Forest tree pathogen control measures would involve attempts to make the environment unsuitable for the pathogen, reduce the population size of the pathogen, or increase the resistance to the disease in the host POC trees. With a waterborne system of disease transport in a location that regularly receives over 60 inches of rain annually and the District's checkerboard ownership pattern, disease control efforts would be more costly to implement than the value gained by their implementation. Therefore, selective use of applicable mitigation measures remain the best course of action for conserving POC trees on high risk sites.

It is estimated that 80 percent of all green, living POC trees on the Coos Bay District are scattered and well distributed away from streams and roads where mitigation measures are not needed. In these areas of low risk for infection, POC trees are expected to maintain their population. The Coos Bay District planted 2000 POC seedlings on 200 acres of low risk sites in FY 2001.

Sudden Oak Death

Sudden Oak Death (SOD) is caused by the fungal-like organism *Phytophthora ramorum*. SOD causes stem canker, leaf spotting, and plant mortality. Known hosts where mortality is common are tan oak, coast live oak, black oak, rhododendron, evergreen huckleberry, and Shreve's oak. Madrone trees have not been commonly killed by the disease. How the disease is spread is not completely understood by disease pathologist; however, early evidence from the disease centers in California strongly suggests that it may be transferred in rain splash and wind-driven rain as well as in soil and plant material that is moved from place to place.

SOD was first detected in Curry County, Oregon, in July 2001. There are three, small known infection centers on BLM land and six others on private land. Scientists believe that this is the early stage of SOD introduction in Oregon and that eradication is a viable option for disease management. BLM is a partner with private land owners, Oregon Department of Agriculture, and US Forest Service in the eradication project currently underway. The project involves the felling and burning of host material in the infected and surrounding buffer areas with follow-up effectiveness monitoring. The cooperating state and federal agencies will continue to survey sites in Oregon and collaboratively adapt management strategies to maintain a healthy, functioning ecosystem.

Fish Habitat

The Coos Bay District Fishery Program during FY 2001 continued the on-going work of implementing the aquatic portion of the NFP. The District is staffed with seven full-time Fishery Biologists. Major duties are divided between the following workloads: watershed restoration, watershed analysis, NEPA documentation, timber sale and other project reviews, inventory and data collection, biological assessment preparation and Section 7 consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). Additionally the District has been very active in providing fisheries expertise to four local watershed councils in support of the State's Plan for Salmon and Watersheds.

Fisheries Inventory and Assessment

Smolt and Adult Trap Operation

The District in coordination with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) supported the operation of a smolt and adult trap on the West Fork of the Smith River. This facility will be helpful in assessing the population of adult coho and chinook salmon and steelhead trout in a non-key watershed (17,100 acres) with mixed federal and private ownership. Coastal cutthroat trout caught incidentally were counted (3,037), but not marked. During the 2001 operating season 20,091 coho smolts and 13,550 coho fry; 937, chinook fry; 7,678 steelhead smolts and 4,503 steelhead fingerlings, and 304 trout fry were caught and released. Adult trapping caught and released 34 adult chinook, 126 adult coho, 269 adult steelhead, and 1 adult Chum salmon.

Spawning Surveys

The Umpqua Resource Area reported conducting numerous surveys including long-term index reaches for coho and steelhead (2.5 miles) and chinook spawning (Figure 1) and restoration project monitoring to document fish passage through culverts replaced in previous years (3 miles).

Fisheries personnel in the Myrtlewood Resource Area conducted numerous spawning surveys for fall chinook salmon, coho salmon, and winter steelhead trout. This information is used for general monitoring purposes, as well as for analyzing population trends. Throughout the spawning season 13 separate stream reaches, totaling approximately 10 miles, were surveyed on a weekly basis. Surveyors observed 7 chinook salmon and 4 chinook redds; 438 coho salmon and 366 coho redds; and 17 steelhead and 52 steelhead redds. This information will be summarized in a report, and distributed to the ODFW, and other resource management agencies.

Aquatic Habitat Surveys

The Umpqua Resource Area conducted approximately 20 miles of aquatic habitat inventory on tributaries to Tioga Creek (a Tier 1 Key watershed) under contract with the ODFW. In addition, approximately 40 miles of aquatic habitat surveys were re-surveyed under a cost-share project with ODFW. A macroinvertebrate survey was also done on one stream in the Umpqua watershed.

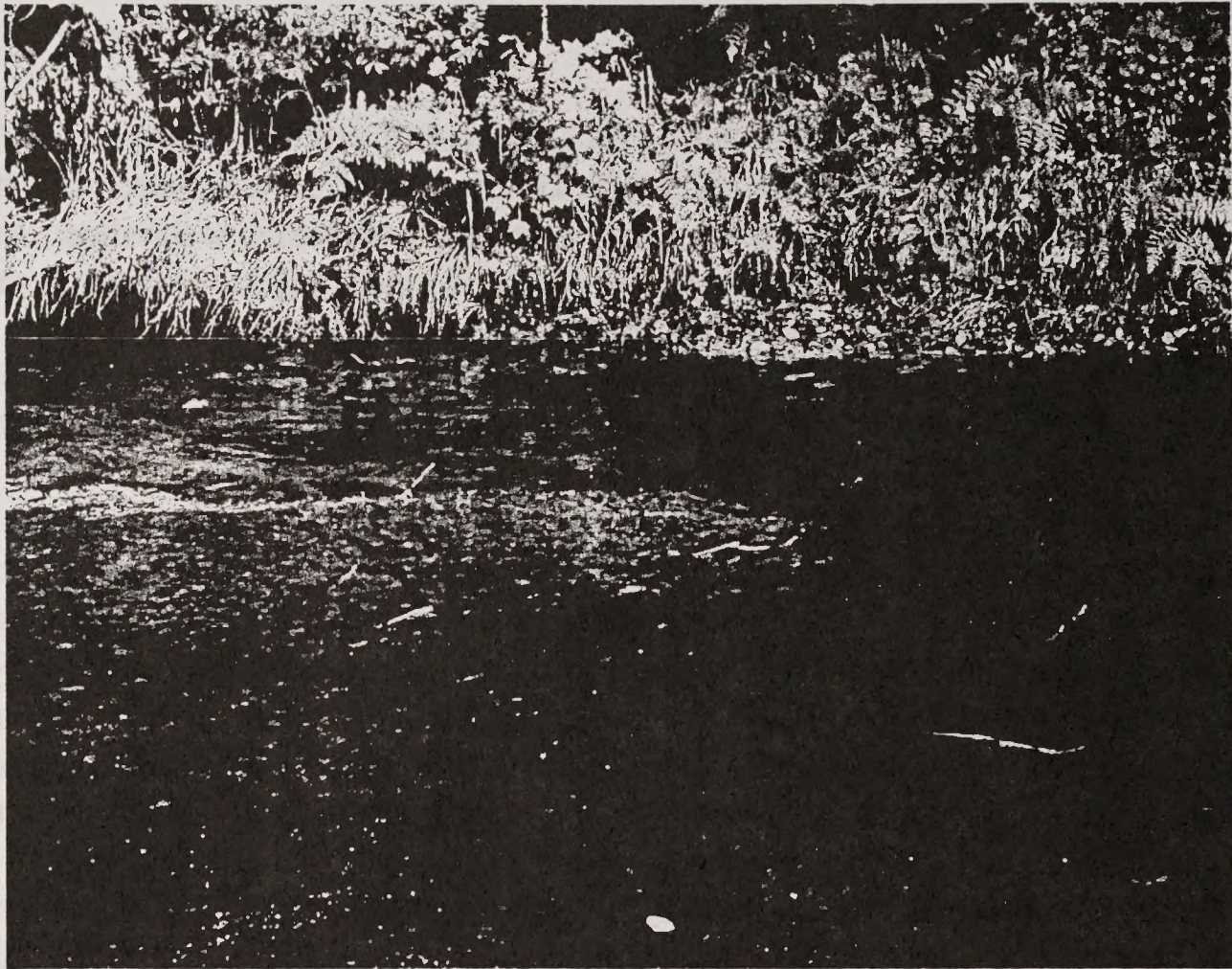


Figure 1. Chinook salmon spawning in Tioga Creek.

Aquatic Habitat Restoration

Fish Passage Restoration

In 2001, eight fish passage culverts were replaced on BLM lands within the Umpqua Resource Area (on Hogranch Creek [Figure 2] in the Coos Watershed, Blue Creek in the North Fork Coquille Watershed, and Cedar Creek, Cedar Creek tributary, Marsh Creek tributary, West Fork Buck Creek, Clabber Creek, and Slideout Creek in the Umpqua River Watershed). Ten additional culverts were modified to improve adult and juvenile fish passage; three in the North Fork Coquille watershed, two in the Coos Watershed, and five in the Umpqua River watershed. Survey work was also completed on seven culvert sites for future replacement. Under the authority of the Wyden Amendment, the Umpqua Resource Area also contributed funding for a culvert replacement project on Willanch Creek and a tidegate replacement on Larson Creek in cooperation with the Coos Watershed Association; both are tributaries to the Coos Bay estuary on private lands.



Figure 2. Before and after; Hogranch Creek culvert replacement

One culvert was replaced within the Myrtlewood Resource Area to improve anadromous and resident fish passage (Figure 3). This work improved passage to roughly 1.5 miles of habitat upstream. This was a cooperative project located on private land, and was done using Challenge Cost Share funding under the Wyden Amendment spending authority. In addition in FY 2001, several other culverts were determined to have passage problems, and are now planned for replacement in FY 2002 and FY 2003.

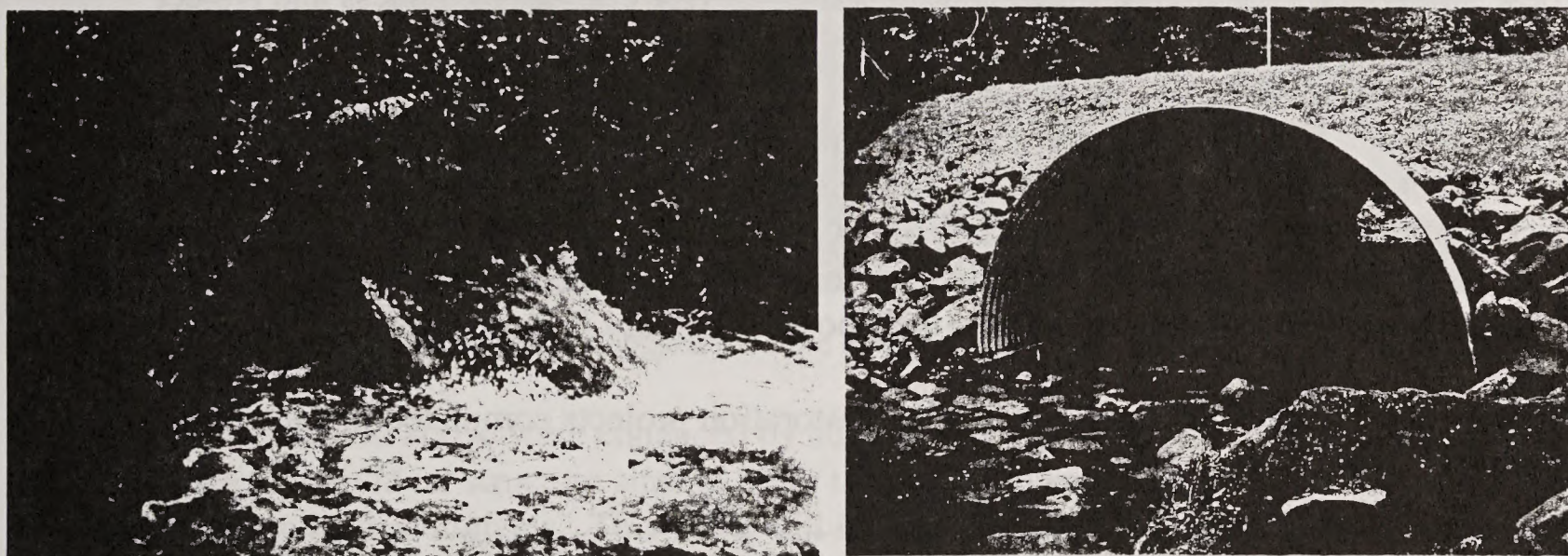


Figure 3. China Creek culvert before and immediately after replacement.

Instream Habitat Restoration

Within the Umpqua Resource Area, 45 large conifer logs were placed in Middle Creek and approximately 20 logs in Park Creek (Figure 4), to enhance spawning and rearing habitat for coho salmon, steelhead trout, and cutthroat trout; both are tributaries to the North Fork Coquille River. The Middle Creek project was done on private lands in cooperation with a private timber company under the authority of the Wyden Amendment.



Figure 4. Instream restoration project on Park Creek.

The final stage of the 1996 West Fork Smith River Restoration Plan was completed in 2001 with the construction and placement of 20 boulder clusters and 4 boulder weirs, and cutting and dropping 30 red alder trees on the stream channel. This project was a carry-over from 2000. These boulder clusters and weirs were designed to provide channel roughness and collect spawning gravel on 0.25 miles of bedrock-dominated channel.

BLM partnered with the Coquille Watershed Association and a private landowner to implement an instream restoration project on private lands in the Cherry Creek subwatershed, involving the placement of 15 boulder weirs. A Challenger Cost-Share project with a private landowner, in cooperation with the Coos Watershed Association, involved the placement of 24 conifer logs along a 0.75 mile reach in a tributary to the Coos Bay estuary (Larson Creek).

Table 12. summarizes the Instream Habitat Restoration projects completed in the Umpqua Resource Area.

Table 12. Summary of Instream Habitat Restoration projects completed in the Umpqua Resource Area		
Watershed/Ownership	Number of Structures	Stream Miles Enhanced
Umpqua Watershed BLM; West Fork Smith River	20 boulder clusters and 4 boulder weirs 30 cut and drop red alder trees.	0.25 mi.
Coquille Watershed BLM	65 logs (Middle Cr. and Park Cr.)	1.5 mi.
Coquille Watershed Private (Wyden)	15 boulder weirs.	0.75 mi.
Coos Watershed Private (Wyden)	24 conifer logs.	0.75 mi.

Instream Habitat Restoration

Within the Myrtlewood Resource Area, large wood was placed in 4 separate stream channels, increasing the habitat complexity in over 1.5 miles of anadromous fish bearing waters. In total, over 150 pieces of large wood were placed in stream channels, along with several boulder structures. The structures were designed and installed in nick-points, to mimic naturally occurring wood or boulder accumulations seen in healthy stream environments (Figure 5). Cable or epoxy anchoring techniques were not necessary. All of these projects were done using an innovative road-based yarding machine - to minimize riparian impacts.



Figure 5. Recently placed logjam structure in Steel Creek

The projects mentioned above were enhanced by adding large amounts of thinning slash and brush bundles to individual structure sites in order to mimic the small and medium sized organic material found on natural logjams. This work will increase structure complexity and overall effectiveness.

Sediment Reduction and Road Decommissioning

Road related restoration activities to reduce sediment contributions and restore natural hydrologic function continued to be a focus on the District. This work is expected to reduce the potential for future road failures that could damage fish habitat. The Umpqua Resource Area fully decommissioned 1 mile of dirt road along Wimer Creek (Figure 6), a tributary to the North Fork Coquille, and approximately 0.5 miles of stream-side road along Beaver Slide Creek, a tributary to Tioga Creek (a Key Watershed) in the Coos River watershed.

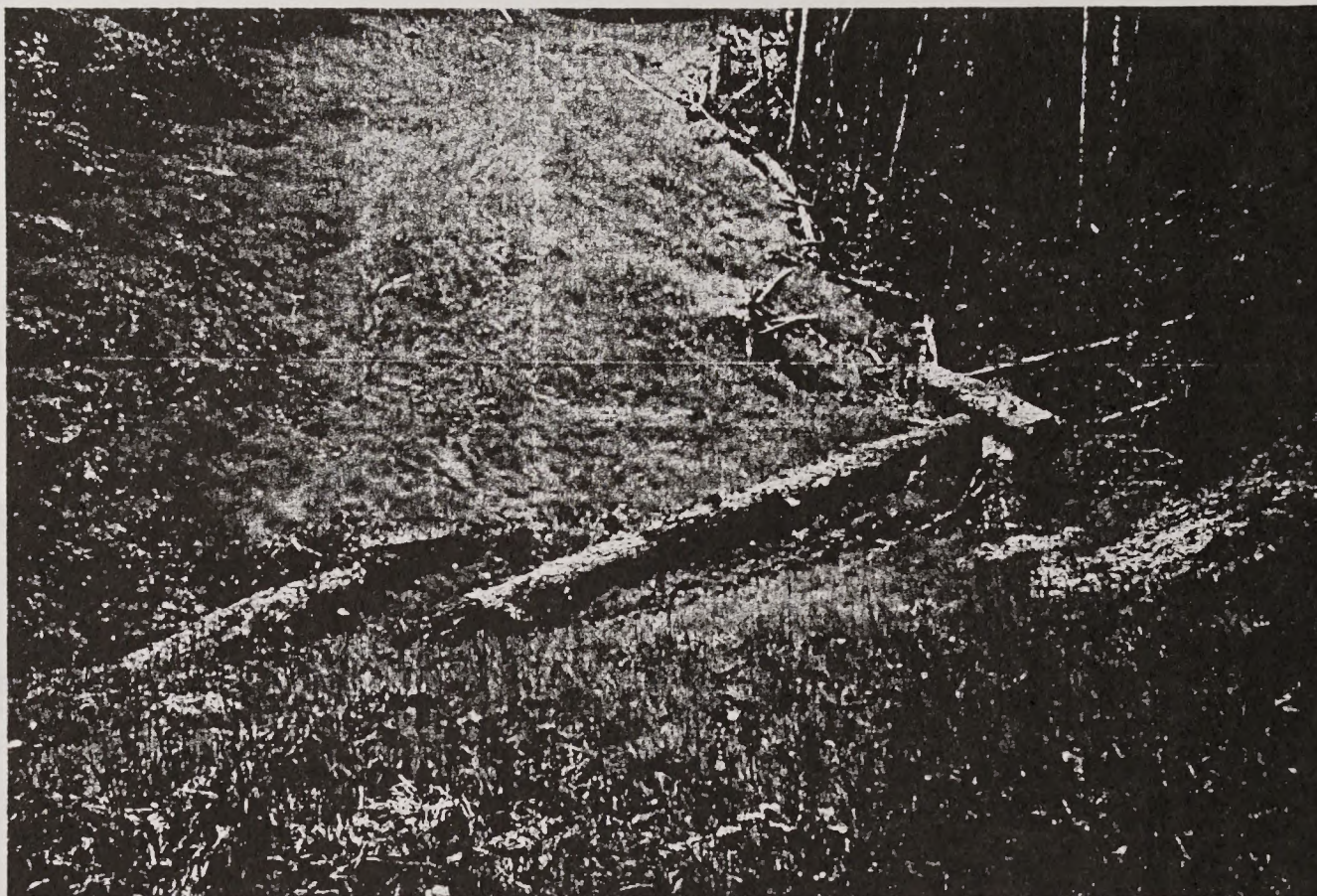


Figure 6. Wimer Creek road decommissioning. Culvert removed, slopes re-contoured, logs placed in stream, and soils stabilized.

The Myrtlewood Resource Area decommissioned and/or closed approximately 6 miles of road. This work is expected to restore natural hydrologic function and reduce the potential for future road failures that could damage fish habitat. For additional information on this work, see the section under the Soil, Water, and Air program accomplishments.

Riparian Restoration

The Umpqua Resource Area completed riparian conversion and conifer release projects on 20 acres in the Key Watershed portions of Tioga Creek (Figure 7) and 16 acres in the upper North Fork Coquille River. Another 3 acres of conifer release was completed on Wimer Creek. Other riparian work included maintenance on 1.7 acres of planted cedar and hemlock trees on Big Creek, a tributary to the West Fork Smith River.



Figure 7. Riparian restoration project on Tioga Creek. Conifer released from competition with hardwood species.

Fisheries and Aquatic Education

Fishery biologists in the Umpqua Resource Area participated in elementary and middle school field trips conducted through the annual Tsalila celebration at Reedsport. Other Tsalila activities included a habitat restoration booth and fish-painting demonstrations.

Technical Expertise and Support

Support of the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds continues to be a priority for the District. Fish biologists on the District have worked closely with local watershed associations and have provided technical guidance and support for four separate watershed associations. This is an ongoing effort that occurs throughout the year, and one that can have a large influence on the quality and effectiveness of aquatic restoration projects being designed and implemented on private lands in our area.

Project Monitoring

Pre- and post- project monitoring was completed in the Umpqua Resource Area for 3 instream habitat restoration projects (Park Creek, Middle Creek, and West Fork Smith River). Monitoring methods included habitat inventories, determining fish utilization, or establishing photo points. Information collected will be compared with reference reaches and baseline information to determine the effectiveness of each project and to monitor changes in habitat condition. Culvert projects listed in Table 13 were also monitored for effectiveness after completion.

Table 13. Monitoring completed for 2000/2001 restoration projects				
Project	Photo Points	Pebble Counts	Spawning Surveys	Fish Distribution
West Fork Smith River	X		X	
Middle Creek Instream	X		X	
Park Creek Instream	X		X	
Culverts - Lower Moon Cr.	X			
Upper Moon Cr.	X			
Hog Ranch Cr.	X			
Cherry Cr. Trib.	X			
Upper Shotgun Cr.	X			
Lower Shotgun Cr.	X			

In the Myrtlewood Resource Area, due to the mild fall and winter of FY 2001 and the lack of channel forming stream flows, most monitoring conducted took the form of pre and early post-project monitoring for projects implemented in FY 2001. These efforts included setting up long-term photo points, channel cross-sections, and longitudinal profiles in several streams where restoration projects were scheduled for implementation. This baseline information will be used to assess the future effectiveness of these restoration projects by documenting substrate deposition, scour, and other channel alterations.

ESA Section 7 Consultation

Two Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESU's) for anadromous fish are listed on the Coos Bay District. The Oregon Coast and Southern Oregon/Northern California coho salmon remain listed as threatened. All "may affect" projects were consulted on and the Biological Assessments (BAs) included major categories such as timber sales, restoration activities, recreation activities and routine program support actions. Umpqua Resource Area fishery biologists completed three BAs for larger projects in the range of the Oregon Coast coho salmon during the fiscal year. Fishery Biologists in the Myrtlewood Resource Area completed one BA for a large project. The District completed a programmatic BA for routine support activities and received a Biological Opinion (BO) that should cover district routine support programs for five years.

Special Areas

The District has 11 designated special areas that total 9,758 acres. Ten are Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC): Wassen Creek, Tioga Creek, North Fork Coquille, China Wall, New River, North Spit, Hunter Creek Bog, North Fork Hunter Creek, North Fork Chetco, and Cherry Creek. Cherry Creek is also a Research Natural Area (RNA). Powers is an Environmental Education Area. Seven of the ACECs in the Umpqua Field Office have completed management plans. The plans are posted on the district's public web site. Management plans for three ACECs in the Myrtlewood Field Office, China Wall, Upper Rock Creek, and North Fork Chetco River, will be in preparation during 2002.

Implementation activities within the ACECs included the following:

New River ACEC:

- Site host monitored visitation and volunteers monitored recreation use.
- Bull-dozers scalped approximately 130 acres of the beach foredune to eradicate European beachgrass (*Ammophila arenaria*) on the west side of the New River drainage. Creating open sandy habitat will benefit the western snowy plover, pink sand verbena, and silvery phacelia.
- Monitoring of pink sand verbena and western bog lily was completed.
- An interdisciplinary team is working on a grazing lease environmental assessment to formalize the management of BLM lands.
- A high school and community college student participated in an environmental education program.
- Twelve cross-channel profiles were made along New River to monitor effects of sedimentation for use in monitoring the effects of a possible breach of New River.
- Exotic plant species were removed along roadways.

North Spit ACEC:

- Monitoring was completed for great blue heron/great egret rookery (two visits made, no use by birds during FY 2001), Point Reyes bird's-beak (September), and western snowy plover distribution and reproductive success.
- Thirty-four new road barriers were installed and 24 existing road barriers were improved, providing protection for 204 acres of wetland habitat, western snowy plover nesting areas, great blue heron/great egret rookery, and Point Reyes bird's-beak and other rare salt marsh species habitat. No new signs were established.
- Removal of the New Carissa wreckage has yet to occur. Negotiations between the State of Oregon and the ship's owners is on-going. Staff has been assigned to assist with the EIS analyzing affects of proposed right-of-way associated with removal of New Carissa.
- Public compliance monitoring was completed for seasonal western snowy plover closures and inland areas closed to vehicular traffic.
- Monitored purple martin use of established nest boxes on pilings and dolphins adjacent to BLM lands.
- Maintained western snowy plover habitat through disking of inland habitat areas and

- added oyster shells into the 1994 habitat restoration area.
- Completed work (removal of vegetation, leveling area, and pile burning) on the 1998 east habitat restoration area.
- Cooperative project with Weyerhaeuser Company to create wetland habitat on the North Spit. Six acres of the 24 total acres were located on BLM land.

Cultural Resources Including American Indian Values

During FY 2001 the District continued involvement at Cape Blanco, with a seventh full season of lighthouse tours. Analysis of lighthouse visitor data shows a consistent pattern of visitation, with over 23,000 visitors during each season. An engineering assessment of lighthouse condition was completed to assist in future planning activities. Results show the lighthouse structure is sound, although maintenance needs to be continued and some restoration will be required to keep the structure in good shape.

The District, in partnership with the Coquille Indian Tribe, conducted some additional field work at the Bridge Maintenance Shop site (35CS64). Although numerous artifacts were recovered during the 2000 excavations, the hearth (firepit) feature discovered during initial 1978 excavations was not relocated. Therefore, last year a nondestructive approach was begun to attempt location of the hearth feature. A Cesium Magnetometer (provided through cooperation with the Department of Physics and Department of Anthropology, Oregon State University) provided one form of underground view for the site area. Additional forms of nondestructive site examination (e.g., ground penetrating radar) may be used this year, and if these techniques locate probable buried features further excavation may also be accomplished this year.

Two reports were commissioned which provide historic context and current condition for historic structures on District lands. The first examines the Smith River Log Dump while the second documents the two CCC-built forest Guard Stations now managed by the Coos Bay District at Wells Creek and Vincent Creek.

In addition to these specific activities, the cultural program has been involved in clearance of ground-disturbing project localities and evaluation of cultural resource potential for District projects. Cultural resources were addressed in decisions made concerning 35 proposed undertakings including the following: trail and road construction/renovation; culvert replacements; hazard tree removal in recreation sites; riparian and stream enhancement; and timber management projects. RMP requirements were met.



Cesium Magnetometer survey at Bridge Maintenance Shop site (35CS64) during FY 2001

Visual Resources

Classification of lands in the Coos Bay District are as follows:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Acres</u>
VRM Class I	600
VRM Class II	6,600
VRM Class III	14,700
VRM Class IV	303,930

BLM lands in the District were monitored to meet the following visual quality objectives:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Objectives</u>
VRM Class I	Preserve the existing character of landscapes
VRM Class II	Retain the existing character of landscapes
VRM Class III	Partially retain the existing character of landscapes
VRM Class IV	Allow major modifications of existing character of landscapes

Rural Interface Areas

No projects conducted in FY 2001 were within the Rural Interface Areas as identified in the RMP.

Recreation

Recreation use statistics have been tracked and documented in the Recreation Management Information system (RMIS). The 2001 summary follows:

Umpqua Resource Area	197,400	acres
<u>Myrtlewood Resource Area</u>	<u>128,430</u>	acres
Number of BLM acres within the Coos Bay District	325,830	acres

Visitation in the Coos Bay District generally showed a decrease from use in 2000. Table 14 outlines visitation at each of the Districts developed recreation sites, Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA), and Extensive Recreation Management Areas (ERMA) in 2001. The ERMA includes all of the recreation sites and BLM administered lands outside of SRMAs.

Table 14. Extensive and Special Recreation Management Areas (ERMA/SRMA)		
Umpqua Resource Area SRMAs	Acres	Visits
Loon Lake SRMA ¹		
Loon Lake Campground	78.86	51,102
East Shore Campground	51.51	2,057
Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area SRMA	1,095.00	428,000
Coos Bay Shorelands SRMA ²	1,726.45	28,212
Umpqua SRMA Total	2,951.82	509,371
Umpqua ERMA & Recreation Sites		
Smith River Falls Campground	81.29	1,150
Vincent Creek Campground	3.5	1,900
Fawn Creek Campground	5	175
Park Creek Campground	60	1,853
Big Tree Recreation Site	20	125
Sub Total Developed Sites	169.79	5,203
Dispersed use	194,278	102,400
Umpqua ERMA Total	194,448	107,603
Total Umpqua Resource Area	197,400	616,974

Table 14. Extensive and Special Recreation Management Areas (continued)

Myrtlewood Resource Area SRMAs		
New River ACEC/SRMA	1,168	2,357
Sixes River SRMA ³		
Sixes River Campground	120	1,406
Edson Creek Campground	45	3,514
Myrtlewood SRMA Total	1,333	7,277
Myrtlewood ERMA & Recreation Sites		
Cape Blanco Lighthouse (NHS)	32	19,832
Burnt Mountain Campground	38	1,000
Bear Creek	80	50,000
Palmer Butte Scenic Overlook	40	500
Sub Total Developed Sites	190	71,332
Dispersed Use	126,978	175,000
Myrtlewood ERMA Total	127,097	246,332
Total Myrtlewood Resource Area	128,430	253,609
Total Coos Bay District	325,830	832,159

¹ Loon Lake SRMA includes Loon Lake and East Shore Campgrounds.

² Includes the North Spit ACEC, North Spit Boat Ramp and the Bastendorff Beach access area that is managed by Coos County Parks. Does not include Bastendorff County Campground.

³ Sixes River SRMA includes Sixes River and Edson Creek Campgrounds.

Note: A visit is defined as a visit to BLM administered land and/or waters by a person for the purpose of engaging in any recreational activity (except those which are part of or incidental to the pursuit of a gainful occupation) whether for a few minutes, full day or more.

The number of recreation participants on the Coos Bay District BLM lands in FY 2001 is estimated to be 2,488,155. One visitor may participate in several recreation activities, causing the discrepancy between the total number of visitors and total number of participants.

Recreation use permits for camping & day use issued at campgrounds and fees collected in 2001:

<u>Recreation Use Permits (RUP) Issued:</u>	<u>#Permits</u>	<u>Fees Collected</u>
Loon Lake/East Shore	11,302	\$113,383
Sixes River Campground	467	\$ 1,870
Edson Creek Campground	970	\$ 4,987
District Total RUPs & Collections	12,739	\$120,240

Special Recreation Permits (SRP) Issued:

No SRPs were requested in 2001.

Recreation Trails Managed

Umpqua Resource Area	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Use type</u>	<u>Visits</u>
Loon Lake Waterfall Trail	1	Hike	5,110
Blue Ridge multi-use Trail	12	Hike/bike/horse/OHV	1,400
<u>Big Tree</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>Hike/interpretive</u>	<u>125</u>
Total	13.5		6,635
Myrtlewood Resource Area			
Doerner Fir Trail #T801	0.8	Hike/interpretive	600
New River (7 Trails) #T802	3.5	Hike,interpretive	1,058
Hunter Creek Trails #T803	2.5	Hike	400
<u>Euphoria Ridge Trail #T804</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>Mtn. Bike</u>	<u>600</u>
Total	12.8		2,658
Coos Bay District Total Trails	26.3		9,293

Off-Highway Vehicle Designations Managed (acres):

	<u>Open</u>	<u>Limited</u>	<u>Closed</u>
Umpqua Resource Area	80	195,515	1,805
<u>Myrtlewood Resource Area</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>126,532</u>	<u>1,898</u>
District Total	80	322,167	3,583

Backcountry Byways: Currently there are no plans to develop any of the five back country byways proposed in the RMP.

Major Projects Completed: (Other than recreation pipeline projects and planning)

- Maintained Blue Ridge trails FY 2000 & 2001.
- Reconstructed 10 campsites at Loon Lake FY 2001.
- Replaced picnic tables and grills in the Loon Lake day use area in FY 2000 & 2001.
- Hazard tree assessments were completed for Loon Lake, East Shore, Sixes and Edson campgrounds. Some trees were removed or pruned at Loon Lake, East Shore, and Edson Creek recreation areas; this is an on-going project each FY.
- New River ACEC visitor use monitoring plan was initiated, with trail counters installed at four trailheads and the visitor entrance.
- The learning center at New River ACEC was dedicated to Ellen Warring on May 16, 2000.
- Approximately 75 acres of European beach grass and 25 acres of noxious weeds were removed from New River ACEC.

- Two students from SWOCC and Marshfield High School conducted data collection and surveying of cross-channel profiles at New River ACEC.
- Cape Blanco Lighthouse use survey

Status of Recreation and Management Plans:

Umpqua Resource Area

- Coos Bay Shorelands SRMA - complete 1995.
- Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area SRMA-- Completed 1993, Amended 1998.
- Loon Lake SRMA Operations Plan - completed 1997 - Draft management plan completed FY 2001.
- Park Creek Campground Site Plan - completed 1998.
- Smith River Falls & Vincent Creek Campgrounds Site Plans completed FY 99.
- Vincent Creek House historical assessment completed FY 2001.
- Big Tree recreation site - recreation plan completed FY 99.
- Blue Ridge Multi-use trail - Completed 1998.
- Wassen Creek ACEC - Began scoping for the Trail and interim ACEC plan.
- Bastendorff Beach - Managed by Coos County under a Right of Way permit.
- No plans or schedule for proposed Tioga SRMA and Big Bend Recreation Site, other proposed trails, or the District OHV implementation plan.

Myrtlewood Resource Area

- New River ACEC/SRMA Management Plan - completed 1995 (trail/interpretive planning/implementation FY 99). Visitor use monitoring plan initiated in FY 2001.
- Sixes River SRMA - Recreation Area Management Plan - completed FY 2000.
- Cape Blanco Lighthouse National Historic Site - Interim Management Plan completed 1996.
- Hunter Creek Bog ACEC Management Plan - completed 1996 (trail planning FY 99).
- Euphoria Ridge Trail planning - completed 1999.
- Doerner Fir Trail plan & trail head construction - completed FY 99.
- Bear Creek & Palmer Butte recreation site assessments - pending.

Interpretation and Environmental Education Programs/Projects:

- Interpretive Plans Completed (prior years):
 - Cape Blanco Light House and connected sites - reviewed in FY 2001.
 - New River ACEC - Interpretive plan for 4 sites within the ACEC.
 - New River ACEC - Interpretive garden for native vegetation draft.
 - Draft District Environmental and Outreach Strategy.
- Review of interpretive and environmental education programs at Loon Lake and Dean Creek EVA.
- Interpretive panels/exhibits Completed
 - New River SRMA/ACEC - designed one portal sign, one bronze dedication plaque, four interpretive panels for Floras Lake area, and displays for Ellen Warring Learning Center.
 - Developed new interpretive panels/information boards for Park Creek, Smith River Falls and Vincent Creek Campgrounds.

- Assisted with development of interpretive panels for 2 ODOT wayfinding points on US 101.
- Developed two ASE (Apprenticeship in Science and Engineering) student exhibits.
- Exhibits for Coos County Fair, state fair, Tsalila festival, et.al.
- Developed 2 career fair exhibits.
- Developed displays for presentation to science teachers, OCEAN and Charleston Seafood Festival.
- **Environmental Educational Programs and Videos Produced**
 - Developed the following video projects:
 - Tsalila (rough footage).
 - Three videos with ODFW and S.T.E.P. program.
 - One video "Tour the Coos Watershed" for Coos Watershed Association.
 - Snag Blasting Safety training.
 - Logging With a Harvester and Forwarder.
 - In Stream Structure With Horses.
 - Special Forest Products.
 - Engineering Designs on the Coos Bay District
 - Road Decommissioning.
 - Tidepool training video for CCIL.
 - South Slough Reserve (rough footage).
 - Chinook Spawning (rough footage).
 - Tree Climbing for Red Tree Vole Nests.
 - Lower Umpqua Tree Planting training video for local schools.
- **Educational Outreach Activities and Leave No Trace Programs**

The following programs were conducted in various communities including : Reedsport, Coos Bay, North Bend, Eugene, Myrtle Point, Coquille, Bandon, and Florence.

 - "Leave No Trace" programs were conducted for:
 - 4th through 6th graders at local schools;
 - The Baker Boy Scout Camp and Cleawox Girl Scout Camp;
 - North West Youth Core;
 - Western Rivers Girl Scouts Junior Jamboree;
 - CUB Camp;
 - Tugman State Park;
 - Elderhostel;
 - Loon Lake Recreation Area;
 - Reedsport High School 'shadow program'.
 - Total participants for the Leave No Trace program in the Coos Bay District was 1,402.
 - Environmental education programs were conducted at Loon Lake throughout the summer of FY 2001 for approximately 823 participants.

- Evening interpretive programs were conducted at Loon Lake throughout the summer of FY 2001 for approximately 2,452 participants.
- Approximately 361 persons were provided roving interpretation at Dean Creek EVA throughout the summer of FY 2001.
- Environmental education programs were conducted at Bullards State Park as part of the Habitrack program for approximately 255 children.
- Approximately 50- 6th graders participated in environmental education programs from Remote.
- Environmental education field trips were held for 6th and 8th graders from Reedsport schools as part of the Tsalila Festival. Approximately 150 children participated.
- The Friday Tsalila education day had approximately 350 children in attendance; over 4,000 persons attended the two day educational Tsalila Festival.



Socioeconomic Conditions

The District provides employment opportunities for local companies, contractors, and individuals in the implementation of the RMP and NFP. Timber sales, silvicultural treatment projects such as thinning, planting trees, repair of storm damaged roads, the collection of Special Forest Products including ferns, mushrooms, and firewood, and the recreational use of public lands all provide employment opportunities.

The Coos Bay District, in coordination with other federal, state and local governments, participates in the NFP Jobs-in-the-Woods/Watershed Restoration program. The program provides on-the-job training opportunities for workers displaced from forestry related work. The workers are hired to work on crews restoring fish and forestry habitat. In addition to hiring crews, part of the money is used to hire local area contractors to do restoration work on public lands. In addition to projects on public land, approximately \$252,000 (from Jobs-in-the-Woods and appropriated funds) was used for restoration activities on private and state lands under authorization from the "Wyden Amendment". Table 5 displays the projects located on the District in FY 2001.

Several strategies and programs have been developed, through coordination with state and local government, to support local economies and enhance local communities. Below is a summary of several of these projects.

- Watershed Associations: Five local watershed associations on the south coast are operating on willing (private) landowners properties. These associations were formed to restore the health of coastal watersheds and provide jobs to local citizens and displaced timber workers. BLM provides technical assistance to these associations, as well as contributing funding through JITW or in coordination with other government programs or private foundations.
- Oregon Coastal Environment Awareness Network (OCEAN): BLM continues to be involved with OCEAN. This past year BLM helped with maintaining partnerships, natural resource educational calendars, and development of the Coastal Environments Learning Network hub facility to be located in the North Bend Information Center operated by the City of North Bend. It is expected that this integrated effort to provide educational and recreational opportunities will bring more visitors to the region.
- Coos County Regional Trails Partnership: BLM continues to play a significant role in coordinating this community effort. The partnership helped facilitate the development of a public trail system on BLM's Blue Ridge and is promoting and developing trail opportunities and information throughout the region.

The District also maintains recreation facilities (such as campgrounds, hiking trails, boat ramps and wildlife viewing facilities) that enhance the quality of life in the area and attract tourist expenditures in local communities.

Table 15 displays the summary of Socio-Economic Activities and Allocations for the Coos Bay District.

Table 15. Coos Bay RMP, Summary of Socio-Economic Activities and Allocations				
Program Element	Fiscal Year 98	Fiscal Year 99	Fiscal Year 2000	Fiscal Year 20001
District budget	\$13,102,000 \$698,000 ¹	\$14,288,000	\$16,185,300	\$15,218,800
Timber sale collections, O&C lands ²	\$3,661,050	\$7,659,559	\$4,905,687	\$1,477,440
Timber sale collections, CBWR lands ²	\$3,119,637	\$4,534,667	\$2,160,060	\$239,500
Timber sale collections, PD lands ²	\$1,374,631	\$513,210	\$410,596	\$39,610
Payments to Coos (Coos CBWR)	\$3,982,022	\$3,818,377	\$5,915,712	\$6,415,185
Curry Counties (Curry)	\$2,463,454	\$2,362,217	\$2,260,979	\$3,968,716
(O&C/CWBR) ³ (Total)	\$6,445,476	\$6,180,594	\$8,176,691	\$11,187,036
Payments to Coos and (Coos)	\$9,102	\$4,438	\$7,127	\$7,218,319
Curry Counties (PILT) ³ (Curry)	\$65,158	\$52,592	\$62,305	\$3,968,716
(Total)	\$74,260	\$57,030	\$69,432	\$11,187,039
Value of forest development contracts	\$1,436,360	\$1,470,000	\$1,009,000	\$1,024,000
Value of timber sales, oral auctions (_#)	\$14,734,146 (9 auctions)	\$105,795.70 (1 auction)	\$10,082	\$2,620,316 (7 auctions)
and negotiated sales (_#)	\$228,719 (8 negotiated)	\$89,894 (8 negotiated)	\$42,788 (9 negotiated)	\$154,474 (13 negotiated)
Jobs-in-the-Woods funds in contracts	\$1,276,300	\$728,000	\$935,300	\$926,100
Timber Sale/Recreation Pipeline Restoration Funds	\$544,917	\$1,435,000	\$1,244,500	\$1,196,700
Recreation Fee Demonstration Project Receipts	\$84,050	\$115,800	\$107,515	\$124,240
Challenge cost share project contributions	\$37,000	\$66,100	\$170,900	\$140,800
Value-in-kind or Volunteer Efforts	\$469,600	\$249,600	\$111,600	\$99,497
Value of land sales	0	\$10,050	\$45,100	0

¹ Included carry over funds from the FY 96 flood appropriation and the FY 97 flood appropriation.

² Funds collected as timber is harvested.

³ To simplify reporting information and to avoid duplicating reporting, all payments to Coos and Curry counties have been reported by the Coos Bay District. Payments to Douglas and Lane counties have been reported by the Roseburg and Eugene Districts respectively.

Acronyms used in this table:

O&C = Oregon and California Railroad lands

CWBR = Coos Bay Wagon Road lands

PD = Public Domain lands

PILT = Payments In Lieu of Taxes

Employment on the southern Oregon coast showed mixed results during 2000. Coos County experienced strong growth in overall employment, up 430 jobs, while Curry County added only 30 jobs. Curry County showed modest increases in most sectors except the finance, insurance and real estate sector which lost 10 jobs and the transportation, communications and utilities sector which was unchanged. Coos County showed strength in the services sector, while the finance, insurance and real estate and the transportation, communications and utilities trade sectors lost jobs.

Statewide lumber and wood products employment has continued the downward trend which began in 1989, decreasing by 900 jobs between 1999 and 2000. Total lumber and wood products employment in 2000 averaged 56,900 jobs within Oregon. Curry County mirrored the statewide trend, losing 40 jobs between 1999 and 2000. Lumber and wood products employment in Coos County was unchanged between 1999 and 2000. Tables 16, 17, and 18 provide detailed information on employment by industry for Oregon, Coos County, and Curry County. Data for 2001 is scheduled for release in March 2002 by the Oregon Employment Department.

Table 16. Resident Labor Force, Employment by Industry, Oregon									
	1970	1980	Average 1984-88 Baseline	1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Civilian Labor Force	864,500	1,295,000	1,362,400	1,491,000	1,719,700	1,727,600	1,763,700	1,760,500	1,802,900
Unemployment	61,700	107,000	104,800	82,000	101,600	100,600	98,600	100,400	87,500
Total Wage and Salary Employment	709,200	1,044,600	1,068,680	1,251,900	1,476,600	1,524,400	1,551,800	1,572,400	1,603,300
Total Manufacturing	172,300	215,100	203,240	220,300	235,800	243,600	246,100	240,800	243,000
Lumber & Wood Products (& Paper)	76,200	79,900	75,060	73,200	59,800	60,200	59,000	57,300	56,900
Other Manufacturing	96,100	135,200	128,180	147,100	176,000	183,400	187,100	183,500	186,100
Total Non-Manufacturing	536,900	829,500	865,440	1,031,600	1,238,900	1,282,800	1,305,700	1,331,600	1,360,300
Construction & Mining	30,800	48,800	35,800	54,000	79,400	83,300	83,400	84,700	87,600
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	48,700	60,500	58,040	64,500	73,500	74,900	76,200	77,700	79,900
Trade	162,000	255,600	269,680	313,100	365,900	377,500	383,400	387,900	394,000
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	36,000	70,000	69,360	80,300	91,000	94,800	95,200	95,400	94,000
Services & Miscellaneous	112,700	191,400	231,180	296,200	382,600	402,800	412,100	425,400	438,800
Government	146,700	203,200	201,360	223,500	246,600	249,500	255,300	260,500	266,000

Table 17: Resident Labor Force, Employment by Industry, Coos County

	1970	1980	Average 1984-88 Baseline	1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Civilian Labor Force	22,050	29,410	27,492	27,290	28,290	27,600	27,560	26,790	27,450
Unemployment	1,860	4,060	3,078	2,440	2,610	2,670	2,770	2,340	2,030
Total Wage and Salary Emp.	17,390	20,880	18,878	19,560	21,180	21,120	20,910	20,920	21,460
Total Manufacturing	6,580	5,130	4,510	3,680	2,980	2,970	2,680	2,550	2,520
Lumber & Wood Products	5,440	3,930	3,236	2,370	1,780	1,800	1,530	1,380	1,410
Other Manufacturing	1,140	1,200	1,274	1,310	1,200	1,170	1,150	1,170	1,110
Total Non-Manufacturing	10,810	15,750	14,372	15,880	18,200	18,150	18,230	18,370	18,940
Const. & Mining	460	710	476	690	790	840	810	850	830
Trans., Comm. & Utilities	1,560	1,740	1,382	1,430	1,490	1,410	1,320	1,300	1,210
Trade	2,890	4,350	4,316	4,890	5,320	5,230	5,080	4,930	4,950
Finance, Ins. & Real Est.	740	940	786	810	890	890	880	910	870
Services & Misc.	2,190	3,090	3,132	3,390	4,330	4,410	4,500	4,690	5,300
Government	2,970	4,920	4,280	4,680	5,390	5,370	5,650	5,680	5,780

Table 18: Resident Labor Force, Employment by Industry, Curry County

	1970	1980	Average 1984-88 Baseline	1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Civilian Labor Force	5,310	7,130	8,250	9,760	8,570	8,400	8,450	8,360	8,460
Unemployment	370	900	746	570	820	790	740	610	530
Total Wage and Salary Emp.	3,580	4,670	4,676	5,690	6,020	6,060	6,120	6,260	6,390
Total Manufacturing	1,470	1,130	1,100	1,020	850	890	900	890	830
Lumber & Wood Products	1,310	890	960	730	630	650	640	630	600
Other Manufacturing	160	240	140	290	220	240	260	250	230
Total Non-Manufacturing	2,110	3,540	3,574	4,670	5,170	5,170	5,230	5,370	5,550
Const. & Mining	100	200	222	310	350	360	400	380	430
Trans., Comm. & Utilities	190	190	180	250	260	250	260	260	250
Trade	550	1,030	1,140	1,530	1,800	1,790	1,780	1,830	1,870
Finance, Ins. & Real Est.	130	220	226	290	330	330	310	320	310
Services & Misc.	280	590	754	950	1,110	1,130	1,200	1,300	1,360
Government	860	1,310	1,054	1,340	1,310	1,300	1,280	1,290	1,330

Payments in Lieu of Taxes, O&C Payments, and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Payments were made in FY 2001 as directed in current legislation. The specific amounts paid to the counties under each revenue sharing program in FY 2001 are displayed in Table 15.

Fiscal Year 2001 was the first year that payments were made to counties under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393). Counties made elections to receive the standard O&C and CBWR payment as calculated under the Act of August 28, 1937 or the Act of May 24, 1939, or the calculated full payment amount as determined under P.L. 106-393. All counties in the Coos Bay District elected to receive

payments under the new legislation. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2001 and continuing through 2006 payments are to be made based on historic O&C and CBWR payments to the counties. Table 19 displays the payments made under each Title of P.L. 106-393 as well as the grand total. Actual payments for 2001 were made November 14, 2001.

Title I payments are made to the eligible counties based on the three highest payments to each county between the years 1986 and 1999. These payments may be used by the counties in the manner as previous 50-percent and "safety net" payments.

Title II payments are reserved by the counties in special account in the Treasury of the United States for funding projects providing protection, restoration and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat, and other natural resource objectives as outlined in P.L. 106-393. BLM is directed to obligate these funds for projects selected by local Resource Advisory Committees and approved by the Secretary of Interior or her designee.

Title III payments are made to the counties for uses authorized in P.L. 106-393. These include: 1) search, rescue, and emergency services on Federal land, 2) community service work camps, 3) easement purchases, 4) forest-related educational opportunities, 5) fire prevention and county planning, and 6) community forestry.

Table 19. FY 2001 O&C Payments to Counties
(Payments Made November 14, 2001)

County	Title I Paid to County	Title III Paid to County	Total Paid to County	Title II Retained By BLM	Grand Total
Benton	\$2,597,062.51	\$183,322.06	\$2,780,384.57	\$274,983.09	\$3,055,367.66
Clackamas	\$5,129,429.52	\$905,193.45	\$6,034,622.97	\$0.00	\$6,034,622.97
Columbia	\$1,903,896.36	\$225,107.75	\$2,129,004.11	\$110,873.96	\$2,239,878.07
Coos	\$5,452,907.06	\$510,007.19	\$5,962,914.25	\$452,270.53	\$6,415,184.78
Coos (CBWR)	\$682,664.52	\$63,849.21	\$746,513.73	\$56,621.00	\$803,134.73
Curry	\$3,373,408.61	\$565,542.03	\$3,938,950.64	\$29,765.37	\$3,968,716.01
Douglas	\$23,151,749.47	\$1,021,400.71	\$24,173,150.18	\$3,064,202.14	\$27,237,352.32
Douglas (CBWR)	\$123,410.01	\$5,444.56	\$128,854.57	\$16,333.68	\$145,188.25
Jackson	\$14,482,551.46	\$1,277,872.19	\$15,760,423.65	\$1,277,872.19	\$17,038,295.84
Josephine	\$11,164,596.15	\$1,359,453.77	\$12,524,049.92	\$610,769.08	\$13,134,819.00
Klamath	\$2,162,678.40	\$190,824.56	\$2,353,502.96	\$190,824.56	\$2,544,327.52
Lane	\$14,112,862.86	\$1,245,252.60	\$15,358,115.46	\$1,245,252.60	\$16,603,368.06
Lincoln	\$332,719.74	\$29,357.63	\$362,077.37	\$29,357.63	\$391,435.00
Linn	\$2,439,944.86	\$215,289.25	\$2,655,234.11	\$215,289.25	\$2,870,523.36
Marion	\$1,349,363.44	\$214,310.66	\$1,563,674.10	\$23,812.30	\$1,587,486.40
Multnomah	\$948,142.56	\$237,035.64	\$1,185,178.20	\$0.00	\$1,185,178.20
Polk	\$1,996,318.52	\$317,062.35	\$2,313,380.87	\$35,229.15	\$2,348,610.02
Tillamook	\$517,564.05	\$30,140.50	\$547,704.55	\$61,194.34	\$608,898.89
Washington	\$582,259.57	\$77,063.77	\$659,323.34	\$25,687.92	\$685,011.26
Yamhill	\$665,439.51	\$117,430.50	\$782,870.01	\$0.00	\$782,870.01
Total	\$93,168,969.18	\$8,790,960.38	\$101,959,929.56	\$7,720,338.79	\$109,680,268.35

Note: FY 2001 is the first year that payments have been made to the counties under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393). That law changes the date of payment. No payments were actually made to the counties in FY 2001. FY 2000 payments were made in late September of 2000

Environmental Justice

Executive Order 12898 of February 11, 1994, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations" directs all federal agencies to "...make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing ...disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of it's programs, policies and activities."

New projects with possible effects on minority populations and/or low-income populations will incorporate an analysis of Environmental Justice impacts to ensure any disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects are identified, and reduced to acceptable levels if possible.

Forest Management

Due to resolution of the survey and manage issue and publication of the *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines* on January 11, 2001, the Coos Bay District was able to offer and sell timber sales in FY 2001. Table 20 displays the volume of timber offered by the District under the Resource Management Plan (RMP) and the Northwest Forest Plan (NFP) by FY. As a result of jurisdictional transfer of lands for the establishment of the Coquille Tribal Forest and creation of unmapped Late-Successional Reserves for occupied marbled murrelet sites, the declared Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) for the District was reduced from 32 MMBF to 27 MMBF in the third year evaluation.

Land Use Allocation	Offered FY 95 (MMBF)	Offered FY 96 (MMBF)	Offered FY 97 (MMBF)	Offered FY 98 (MMBF)	Offered FY 99 (MMBF)	Offered FY 2000 (MMBF)	Offered FY 2001 (MMBF)
Matrix (GFMA)	21.0	22.1	25.8	44.6	7.0 ²	0	17.1 ³
C/DB	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	1.7 ³
Miscellaneous Volume ¹	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.7	0.6
Total ASQ Volume	22.2	24.1	27.3	46.5	9.0 ²	1.7	19.4 ³
Volume from Reserves	4.1	3.9	0.9	3.1	0.9	0.8	4.9 ³
Total Volume Offered	26.3	28.0	28.5	49.6	9.9 ²	2.5	24.3 ³
Budgeted Target Volume	24.0	27.0	28.2	32.0	32.0	6.0	6.0

¹ Includes modifications and negotiated sales not included in the Special Forest Product table

² Includes the Cedar House sale which was offered but not sold in September 1998

³ Includes the Johnson Ridge and House Creek CT sales which were offered but not sold in FY 2001

Abbreviations used in this table:

GFMA - General Forest Management Area

C/DB - Connectivity/Diversity Blocks

MMBF - Million Board Feet

ASQ - Allowable Sale Quantity

FY 2001 Accomplishments

In FY 2001 the District advertised and sold 7 timber sales with a total volume of approximately 19.4 MMBF (Table 21). Two sales, Twin Johnson Ridge and House Creek CT were advertised but not sold in FY 2001. Of the sales sold, three involved regeneration harvesting, 5 included

commercial thinning in the Matrix and density management in the riparian reserves. The objectives of density management in the riparian reserves include changing the growth characteristics and forest stand condition for non-commodity purposes. In addition to the advertised sales, approximately 0.6 MMBF of timber was sold as miscellaneous volume (small negotiated sales, right-of-way timber, contract modifications, etc.). This volume is included in Table 20 but not in Table 21. Table 22 shows acres and volume sold from the Matrix in FY 2001.

The District declared Allowable Sale Quantity, projections made in the RMP are not intended as management action/direction, but rather are underlying RMP assumptions. Projected levels of activities are the approximate level expected to support the Allowable Sale Quantity.

Unresolved litigation, an uncompleted strategic surveys under Survey and Manage have limited the ability to offer timber sales at the levels anticipated by the RMPs during Fiscal Year 2001 and prior years. It is not possible at this time to accurately predict the duration or effect of these short term uncertainties on the long term ability to implement the underlying assumptions that form the basis of the Allowable Sale Quantity. Therefore, changes to the RMP based on the inability to implement timber resources decisions and assumptions in fiscal year 2001 would be premature at this time. These circumstances will be more closely examined during the next RMP evaluation.

Table 21. FY 2001 Advertised Timber Sales

Sale Name	Land Use Allocation ¹	Acres	Volume MBF	Type of Harvest ²	Comments
Jonesville Slugger	GFMA/RR	36	240	RH, CT, DM	5 acres RH, 29 acres CT, 2 acres DM
Little Big Sandy	GFMA	21	1,600	RH	21 acres RH
Cedar Creek CT	GFMA/RR	315	2,203	RH, R/W, CT, DM	8 acres RH, 25 acres R/W, 225 acres CT, 57 acres DM
Burnt Ridge CT	GFMA/RR	135	1,371	R/W, CT, DM	2 acre R/W, 52 acres CT, 81 acres DM
Beyers Way CT	GFMA/RR	235	1,704	CT, DM	acres CT, acres DM
Mother Goose CT	GFMA/RR	739	10,137	R/W, CT, DM	17 acres R/W, 522 acres CT, 200 acres DM
Big Deal	GFMA/Con	53	2,182	RH, R/W	1 acre R/W, 52 acres RH
Twin Johnson Ridge	GFMA	8	245	RH	8 acres RH NOTE: Sale did not sell, not included in total
House Creek CT	GFMA	305	4,732	R/W, CT, DM	5 acre R/W, 300 acres CT ,and DM NOTE: Sale did not sell, not included in total
Total		1,535	19,437		

¹ GFMA is General Forest Management Area, RR is Riparian Reserve, Con is Connectivity/Diversity Block

² RH is Regeneration Harvest, CT is Commercial Thinning, DM is Density Management, R/W is Right-of-Way

Table 22. Actual Acres and Volume Sold from the Matrix in FY 2001 (Acres and MMBF)				
LUA	Regeneration Harvest		Commercial Thinning/Selective Cut	
	Acres	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹
GFMA	85	2.255	1145	11.243
C/DB	47	1.704	0	0
Total	132	3.959	1145	11.243

¹ Does not include the House Creek or Twin Johnson Ridge sales which were offered but not sold in FY 2001. Does not include miscellaneous volume sold as modifications and negotiated sales

Table 23 displays a summary of the volume sold under the RMP and NFP from the Harvest Land Base (the Matrix LUA), the Reserves, and the declared ASQ. As noted earlier, the District ASQ was reduced from 32 MMBF to 27 MMBF as a result of the Third Year Evaluation.

Table 23. Summary of Volume Sold				
Sold ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF)	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY95-01 Total	FY95-01 Declared ASQ
ASQ Volume - Harvest Land Base	125.606 ¹	26.238 ⁴	151.844	290 ³
Non ASQ Volume - Reserves	14.619 ²	5.225 ⁴	19.894	n/a
Total	140.225	31.513 ⁴	171.738	n/a

¹ Includes 121.436 = volume from Third Year Evaluation - Figure V12-1
1.337 = volume from the FY95 Harrys Road Thinning sale sold prior to signing of the RMP
2.833 = volume from the FY95 Rock Creek thinning sale
125.606 = mmbf total

² Includes 14.184 = volume from Third Year Evaluation - Figure V12-1
0.435 = volume from the FY95 Rock Creek thinning sale
14.619 = mmbf total

³ Declared Coos Bay FY 95-98 ASQ (32 MMBF x 4) + FY 99-01 ASQ (27 MMBF x 6=) 290 MMBF

⁴ Volume from advertised sales only.

Table 24 displays the summary of volume sold but not awarded by the District under the RMP and NFP.

Table 25 displays the ASQ volume and acres harvested from the Matrix LUA and from Key Watersheds under the RMP and NFP.

Table 24. Summary of Volume Sold but Unawarded ¹

Sold Unawarded (as of 09/30/01) ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF)	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY95-01 Total
ASQ Volume - Harvest Land Base	20.813 ²	22.487 ³	43.300
Non ASQ Volume - Reserves (including Hardwoods)	1.125 ²	3.513 ³	4.638
Total	21.938 ²	26.000 ³	47.938

¹ Includes volume from advertised sales only

² Includes the following sales: FY 98 Remote Control, Jones 25, and Sagaberd West

³ Includes the following sales: FY 99 Cedar House and Sagabere East; FY 2001 Jonesville Slugger, Little Big Sandy, Big Deal, Beyer's Way CT, and Mother Goose CT. This includes 3 sales which were offered for sale in September 2001.

Table 25. Volume and Acres Sold by Allocations

ASQ Volume - (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY95-01 Total	Decadal Projection
Matrix (including negotiated sale, modifications, and right-of-ways)	131.6 ¹	29.4 ²	161.0	321.1 ³
AMA	0	0	0	0
ASQ Acres - (Harvest Land Base)				
Matrix (including negotiated sale, modifications, and right-of-ways)	4,455 ⁴	1,525	5,980	11,939 ⁵
AMA	0	0	0	0
Key Watershed ASQ Volume - (Harvest Land Base)	9.6	8.6	18.2	30 ⁶

¹ 127.2 = volume from Third Year Evaluation - Figure V12-7
1.3 = volume from the FY95 Harrys Road Thinning sale sold prior to signing of the RMP
2.8 = volume from the FY95 Rock Creek thinning sale
131.3 = volume mmbf total

² includes 3.2 mmbf of miscellaneous volume

³ Volume from Third Year Evaluation - Figure V12-7

⁴ 4213 = acres from Third Year Evaluation - Figure V12-7
106 = acres from the FY95 Harrys Road Thinning sale sold prior to signing of the RMP
125 = acres from the FY95 Rock Creek thinning sale excluding 129 acres of selective cut
10 = 10 acres of right-of-way
4455 = total acres

⁵ Acres from Third Year Evaluation - Figure V12-7. Did not include replacement volume.

⁶ Third Year Evaluation - Figure 12-8

Table 26 displays the volume included in sales sold by harvest method under the RMP and NFP. Table 27 displays the acres included in sales sold by harvest method under the RMP and NFP.

Table 26. Volume Included in Sales Sold by Harvest Types				
ASQ Volume - (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY95-01 Total	Decadal Projection
Regeneration Harvest	96.6 ¹	15.1	111.7	273.0 ³
Commercial Thinning & Density Management	28.1 ²	11.1	39.2	48.1 ³
Other (including negotiated sale, modifications, and right-of-ways, and hardwoods)	7.0 ⁴	3.3	10.3	0 ³
Total	131.7 ³	29.5	161.2	321.0 ³

- ¹ Includes 96.6 = mmbf from Regeneration Harvest Third Year Evaluation - Figure V12-4
0.0 = mmbf from Regeneration Harvest Harrys Road and Rock Creek Thinning sale sold prior to signing of the RMP
- ² Includes 96.6 = mmbf total Regeneration Harvest
24.0 = mmbf from Commercial Thinning Third Year Evaluation - Figure V12-4
1.3 = mmbf from Commercial Thinning Harrys Road Thinning sale sold prior to signing of the RMP
2.8 = mmbf from Commercial Thinning FY95 Rock Creek thinning sale
28.1 = mmbf total Commercial Thinning & Density Management

³ Total from Third Year Evaluation - Figure V12-7

Table 27. Acres Included in Sales Sold by Harvest Types				
ASQ Acres - (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY95-01 Total	Decadal Projection
Regeneration Harvest	1,911 ¹	380	2,291	5,792 ³
Commercial Thinning & Density Management	2,357 ²	1,118	3,475	6,147 ³
Other (including negotiated sale, modifications, and right-of-ways, and hardwoods)	187 ⁴	27	214	0 ³
Total	4,455	1,525	5,980	11,939 ³

¹ 0 = acres from Regeneration Harvest Harrys Road or Rock Creek Thinning sales sold prior to signing of the RMP

² Includes 2,126 = acres from Commercial Thinning Third Year Evaluation - Figure V12-4
106 = acres from Commercial Thinning Harrys Road Thinning sale sold prior to signing of the RMP
125 = acres from the FY95 Rock Creek thinning sale excluding 129 acres of selective cut
2,357 = total acres Commercial Thinning

³ Total from Third Year Evaluation - Figure V12-4

Table 28 displays the acres of Reserves included in sales sold by harvest method under the RMP and NFP.

Table 28. Acres of Reserves Included in Sales Sold by Harvest Types			
Reserve Acres	FY95-98	FY99-01 ³	FY95-01 Total
Late-Successional Reserves	346 ¹	25	371
Riparian Reserves	840 ²	396	1,236
Total	1,186	421	1,607

¹ Third Year Evaluation Section 12-F - Harvest from Late-Successional Reserves

² Includes 821 = acres from Riparian Reserves Third Year Evaluation - Third Year Evaluation Section 12-F
 19 = acres from Riparian Reserves FY95 Rock Creek thinning sale
 840 = acres total Riparian Reserves

³ Includes advertised sales only

Tables 29 and 30 display the acres by age class and harvest method included in sales sold under the RMP and NFP.

Table 29. Regeneration Harvest Acres Sold by Age Class				
Regeneration Harvest (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY95-01 Total	Decadal Projection
0-70	160 ¹	197	357	735 ²
80-140	1,318 ¹	69	1,387	3,474 ²
150-190	245 ¹	5	250	683 ²
200+	188 ¹	109	297	900 ²
Total	1,911 ¹	380	2,291	5,792 ²

¹ Includes acres from Regeneration Harvest Third Year Evaluation - Figure V12-4

² Decadal Projection Regeneration Harvest Third Year Evaluation - Figure V12-4

³ Includes advertised sales only

Unit 3 of the Belieus Brothers Timber Sale, a regeneration harvest unit under the NFP



Table 30. Density Management, Commercial Thinning and Other Harvest Acres Sold by Age Class

Density Management , Commercial Thinning & Other (Harvest Land Base)	FY95-98	FY99-01	FY95-01 Total	Decadal Projection
0-70	2,342 ¹	1,118	3,460	6,147 ²
80-140	15 ⁵	0	15	0 ²
150-190	0 ⁵	0	0	0 ²
200+	0 ⁵	0	0	0 ²
Total	2,357	1,118	3,475	6,147 ²

¹ Includes 2,126 = acres from Commercial Thinning Third Year Evaluation - Figure V12-4
106 = acres from Commercial Thinning Harrys Road Thinning sale sold prior to signing of the RMP
125 = acres from the FY95 Rock Creek thinning sale excluding 129 acres of selective cut
2,357 = total acres Commercial Thinning

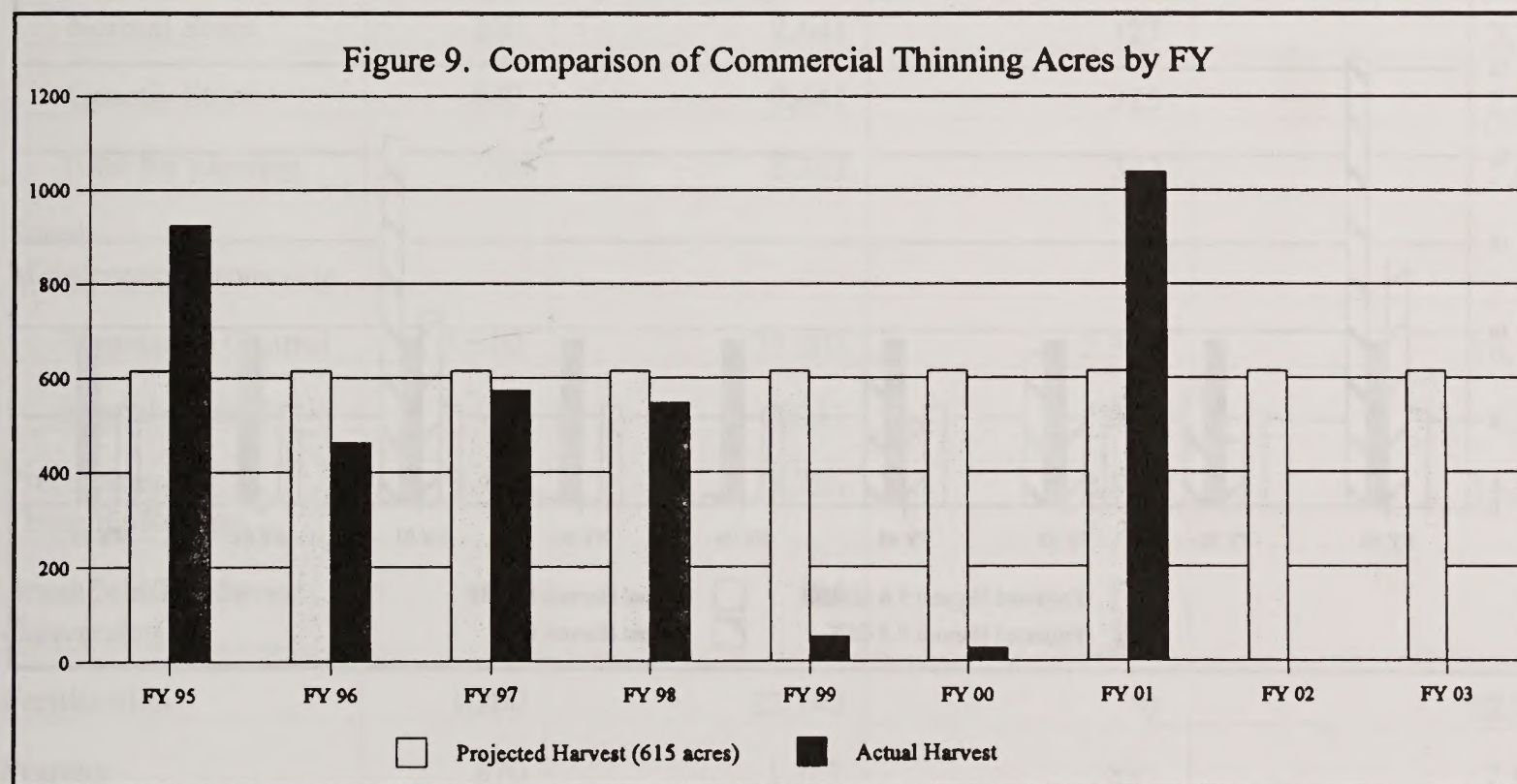
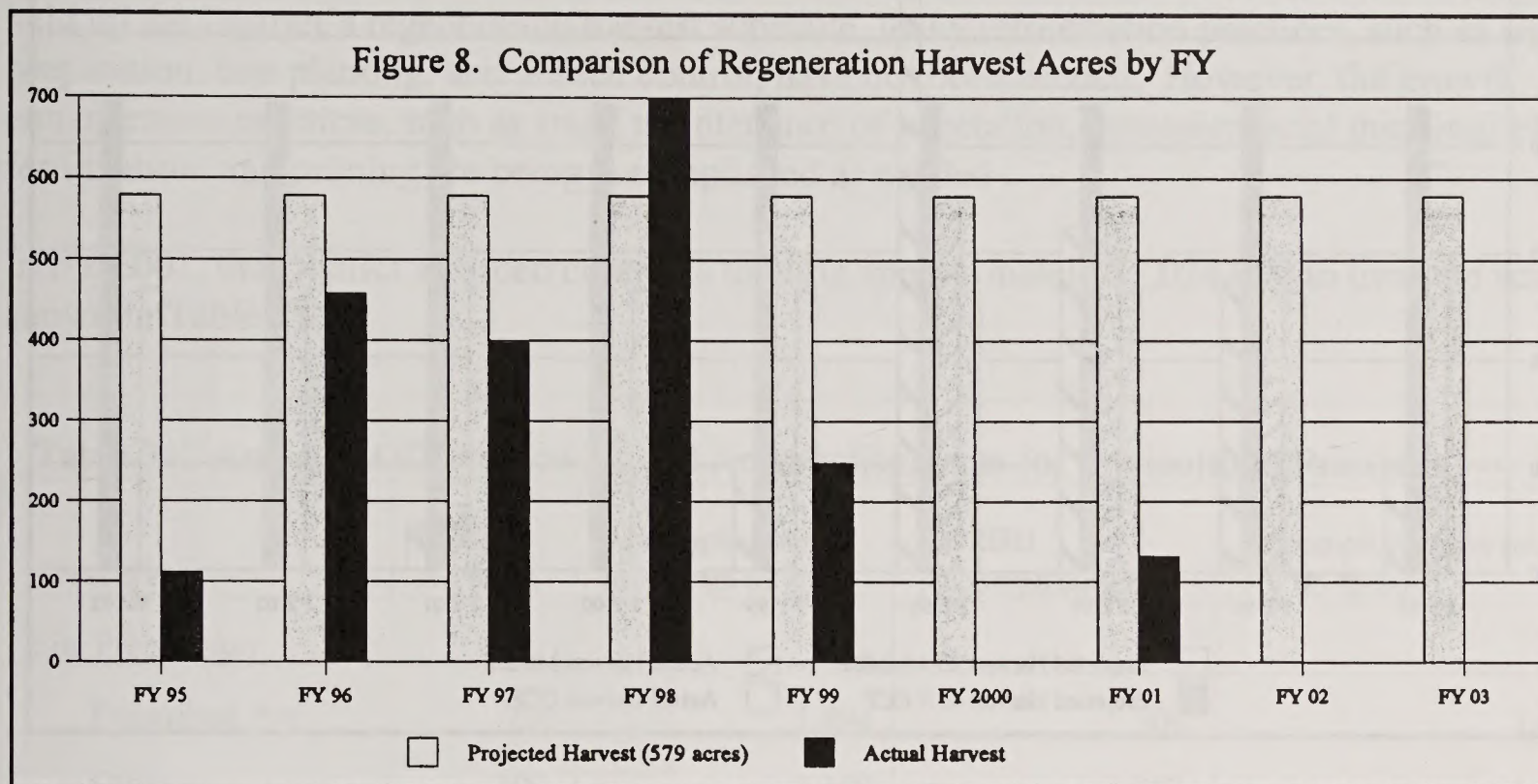
² Decadal Projection Third Year Evaluation - Figure V12-4

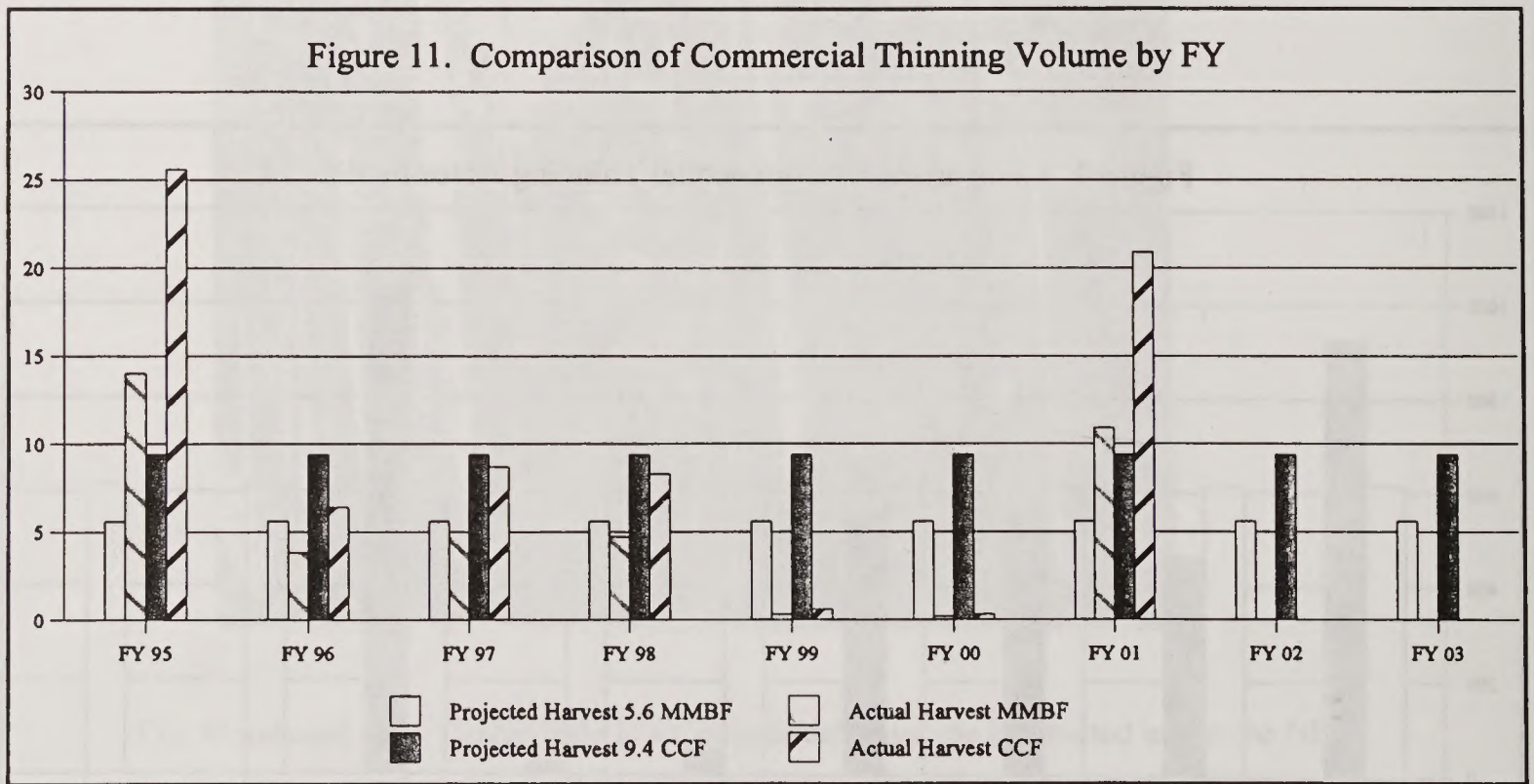
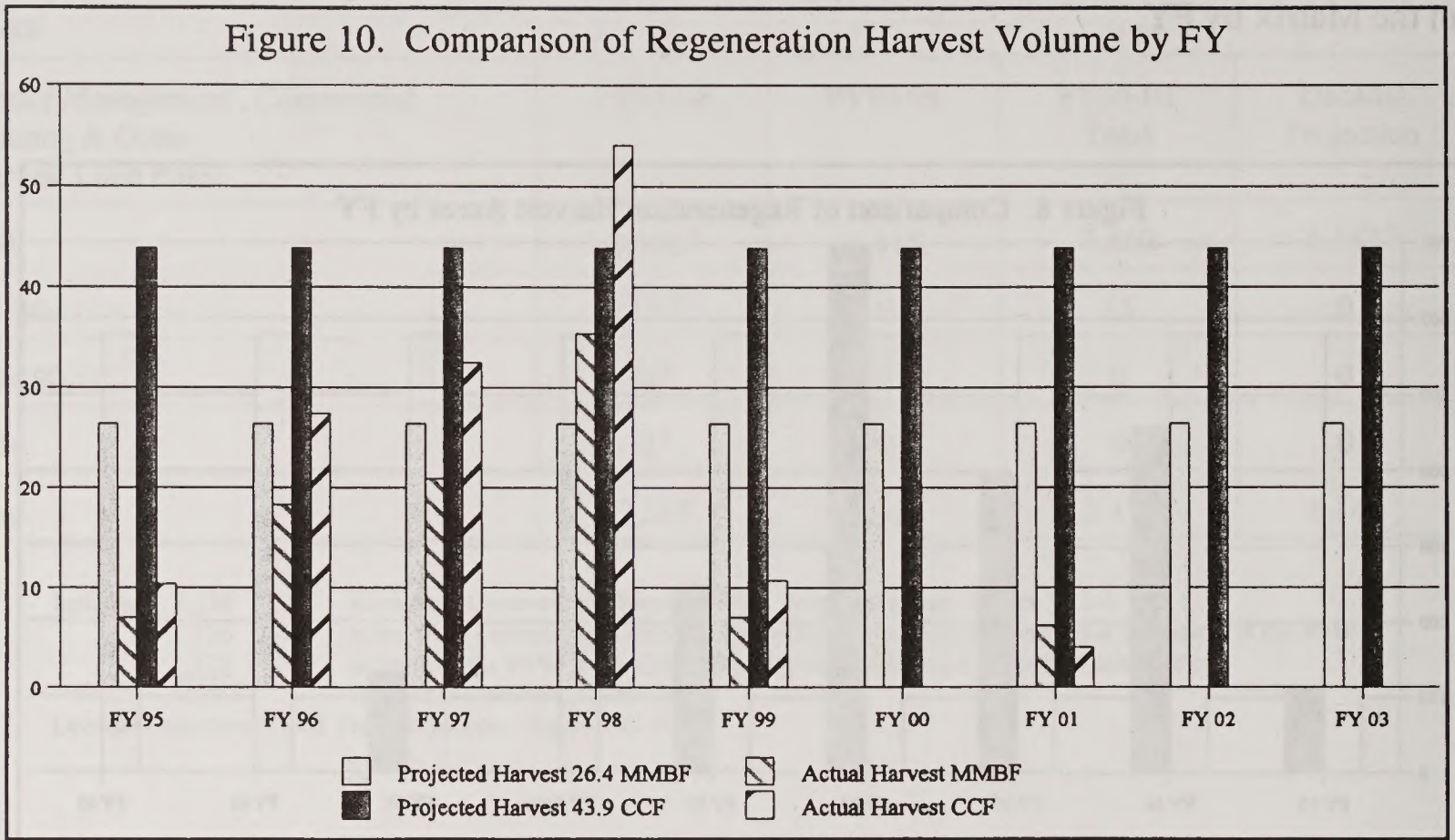
See Appendix B-1 for the information on Allowable Sale Quantity Reconciliation.



The Woodward 1-11 Timber Sale is a Commercial Thinning conducted under the NFP.

Figures 8 thru 11 display comparisons of the projected and actual harvest acres and volume sold from the Matrix by FY.



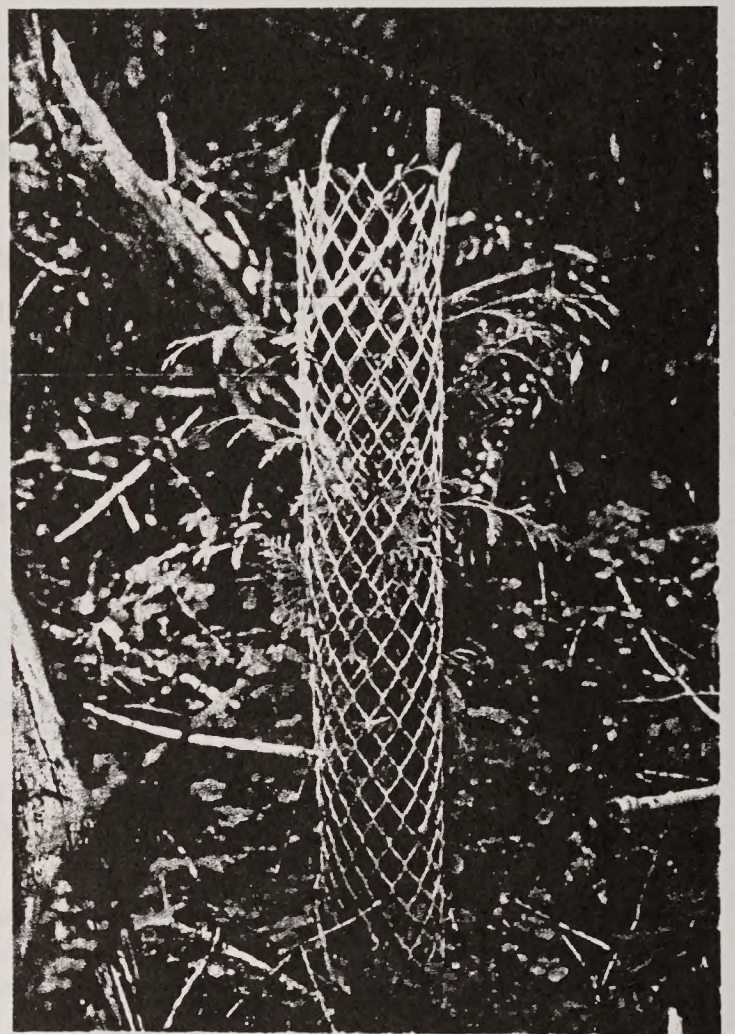


Silvicultural Practices

The implementation of many silvicultural practices are proportional to the District's timber sale harvest schedule with a time lag of a few years. Since there are a number of lawsuits which have held up the District's regeneration harvest schedule, many reforestation practices, such as site preparation, tree planting, and animal control, have not been needed. However, the growth enhancement practices, such as stand maintenance of vegetation, precommercial thinning/release, fertilization, and pruning are being accomplished as needed .

In FY 2001, the District awarded contracts totaling approximately \$1,024,000 to treat the acres shown in Table 31.

Table 31. Annual ROD Projections and Accomplishments for Silvicultural Practices				
Practice	ROD Acres	Accomplishments for FY 95 to 2000	FY 2001 Accomplishments	Accomplishments for FY 95 to 2001
Site Preparation				
Prescribed Fire	760	1,494	306	1,800
Other	100	1,140	257	1,397
Total for Site Preparation	860	2,634	563	3,197
Planting				
Normal Stock	220	2,641	127	2,768
Genetic Stock	540	2,641	215	2,856
Total for planting	760	5,282	342	5,624
Stand Maintenance/Protection				
Vegetation Control	5,610	23,803	2,306	26,109
Animal Control	790	4,037	347	4,384
Precommercial Thinning/Release	3,480	11,796	2,508	14,304
Brushfield/Hardwood Conversion	120	184	0	184
Fertilization	1,200	22,740	0	22,740
Pruning	870	1,767	897	2,664



This year's planting contract included planting both Western hemlock (left above), and Western red cedar (right).

Silvicultural practices in the Late-Successional Reserves (LSR) have been proceeding since FY 1995, as shown in Table 32. This demonstrates that the implement targets of the "South Coast-North Klamath Late-Successional Reserve Assessment" (May, 1998) are being met on the District. All of the silvicultural treatments being reported are in stands less than 20-years old. Establishment and maintenance of these young timber stands is vital to meeting later stand development targets for old-growth. The key components that are being grown are dominant, fast growing, overstory trees; a varied conifer species mix; and a few hardwood trees.

As a result of the Rescissions Act of 1995, there was timber harvest and subsequent tree planting in the LSR that was not originally part of the Northwest Forest Plan. With this workload completed, the near-term silvicultural treatments in young timber stands will primarily be stand maintenance and precommercial thinning/release. As an alternative pathway for developing late-successional characteristics, 548 acres of low density precommercial thinning were completed in FY 2001. As the precommercial thinning/release workload is finished in the next few years, the primary silvicultural treatment in the LSRs will turn to density management of stands 25 to 80 years-old.

Table 32. Silvicultural Practices in Late-Successional Reserves

Practice	Accomplishments for FY 95 to 2000 (acres)	FY 2001 Accomplishments (acres)	Total FY 95 to 2001
Site Preparation			
Prescribed Fire	132	5	137
Other	131	0	131
Total for Site Preparation	263	5	268
Planting			
Normal Stock	730	0	730
Genetic Stock	368	0	368
Total for planting	1,098	0	1,098
Stand Maintenance/Protection			
Vegetation Control	6,147	184	6,331
Animal Control	606	5	611
Precommercial Thinning/Release	5,824	548	6,372
Brushfield/Hardwood Conversion	0	0	0
Fertilization	141	0	141
Pruning	6	0	6

Special Forest Products

In addition to the advertised timber sales described above, the District sold a variety of Special Forest Products as shown in Table 33. The ROD does not have specific commitments for the sale of Special Forest Products. The sale of Special Forest Products follow the guidelines contained in the Oregon/Washington Special Forest Products Procedure Handbook.

Table 33. Summary of Special Forest/Natural Product Actions and Accomplishments

RMP Authorized product sales	Unit of measure	Fiscal Year 1996	Fiscal Year 1997	Fiscal Year 1998	Fiscal Year 1999	Fiscal Year 2000	Fiscal Year 2001	Total FY 95-2001
Boughs, coniferous	Pounds contracts ¹ value (\$)	6,450 6 129	8,725 9 228	4,800 5 96	2,940 58 59	18,300 7 366	27,350 39 217	68,565 124 903
Burls and miscellaneous	Pounds contracts ¹ value (\$)	0	1,000 1 150	0	0	0	0	1,000 1 150
Christmas trees	Number contracts ¹ value (\$)	310 310 175	265 141 950	257 257 1,135	238 238 1,190	110 110 650	204 204 1,020	1,384 1,260 5,120
Edibles and medicinals	Pounds contracts ¹ value (\$)	50 1 3	0	2,075 3 87	1050 3 64	400 2 10	0	3,575 9 164
Feed & Forage	Tons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Floral & greenery	Pounds contracts ¹ value (\$)	46,428 366 6,135	55,038 459 7,243	55,280 505 6,781	132,039 691 6,602	171,753 544 7,870	128,786 475 6,439	589,324 3,040 41,070
Moss/ bryophytes	Pounds contracts ¹ value (\$)	2,000 2 60	3,600 7 108	0	0	0	0	5,600 9 168
Mushrooms/ fungi	Pounds contracts ¹ value	8,615 135 2,073	29,453 474 7,445	23,527 350 5,754	22,823 408 5,705	17,428 266 4,307	26,951 468 6,737	128,797 2,101 32,021
Ornamentals	Number contracts ¹ value (\$)	0	2,000 1 20	0	0	45 1 5	36 1 4	2,081 3 29
Seed and seed cones	Bushels contracts ¹ value (\$)	0	994 32 500	0	400 2 100	200 1 100	150 2 75	1,744 37 775
Transplants	Number contracts ¹ value (\$)	0	80 1 20	450 4 58	457 7 114	76 2 19	180 4 45	1,243 18 256
Wood products/ firewood ²	Cubic feet contracts ¹ value (\$)	615,727 272 81,630	606,109 342 65,238	56,909 173 45,892	33,709 218 28,187	16,820 100 1,816	61,684 179 22,825	1,390,958 1,284 245,588
TOTALS	contracts ¹ value (\$)	1,092 90,205	1,467 81,902	1,297 59,803	1,625 42,021	1,033 15,143	1,340 37,362	7,854 326,436

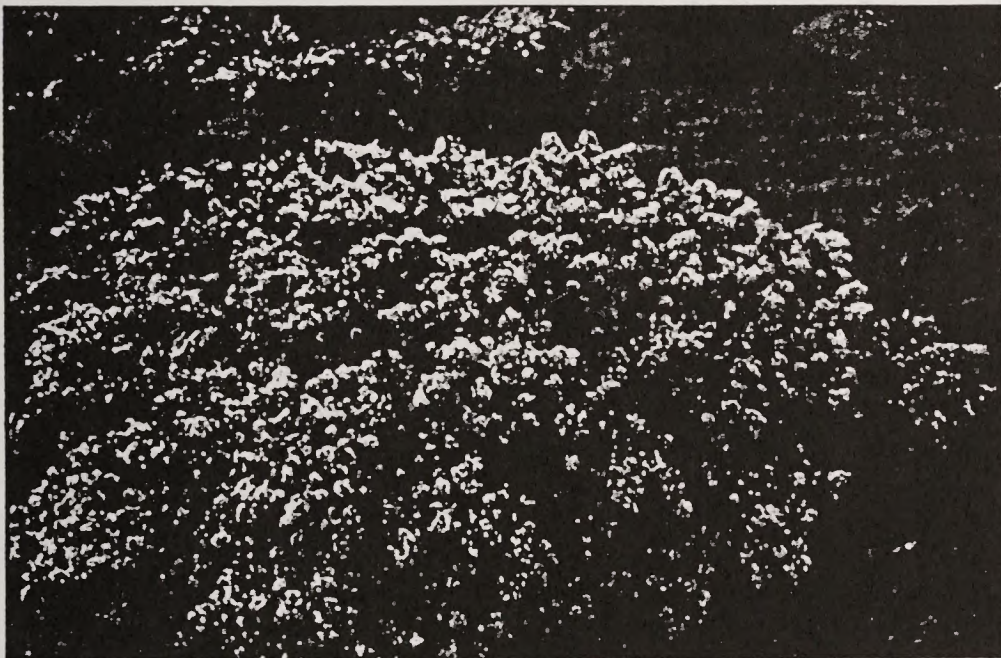
¹ Contract numbers represent individual sale (or free use) actions. Value is in dollars per year received.

² To avoid double counting, this line does not include products converted into and sold as either board or cubic feet and reported elsewhere.

Noxious Weeds

In FY 2001, the silviculture program chemically treated 300 acres of Scotch and French broom along 150 miles of road. Prison crews manually removed noxious weeds from the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area and the Coquille Watershed Association Pilot Crew manually removed noxious weeds in the New River and East Fork of the Coquille River drainages. The Oregon Department of Agriculture assisted in the treatment of 5 acres of gorse throughout the District.

In 1997 an inventory involving 13,000 acres was performed identifying 2,131 miles of road side occurrence. An additional 10,000 acres were inventoried in FY 99 and 2000 involving the southern end of the District. Control efforts in the 1998-2001 period were based on these inventories. Biological controls were placed on purple loosestrife populations on BLM lands. This program is expected to expand significantly as biological controls are developed for the broom species. Biological control of the tansy ragwort populations appears to be maintaining the existing populations and is expected to be the sole treatment for this species. Additionally, in cooperation with the Coos Watershed Association, an inventory was completed for purple loosestrife for the Coos sub-basin. This information was the basis for biological control applications in the Coos and Umpqua River drainages, in cooperation with USDA Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and Cornell University in FY 2000 and 2001.



Gorse (above), a noxious weed that is being treated with spider mites (right), a biological agent.



Fire/Burning

All fuels treatment activities were accomplished meeting the Department of Interior 9214 Manual (Prescribed Fire Management Policy as revised in July 2000) and in accordance with the Oregon Smoke Management and Visibility Protection Plans. In FY 2001, prescribed fire and fuels management activities occurred on 32 units totaling 587 acres. Fuels consumption varied due to factors such as time of year, aspect, types and condition of fuels, ignition source, and fuels treatment method. No intrusions into designated areas occurred as a result of fuels treatment projects on the District. Prescribed burning prescriptions target spring-like burn conditions when large fuel, duff and litter consumption, and smoldering is reduced by wetter conditions and rapid mop-up. Fuels treatment activities are implemented to improve seedling plantability and survival, reduce brush competition, reduce activity fuel loading levels, protect resource values, re-establish native vegetation and reduce natural fuels loads to lower the probability of catastrophic fire. Proposed management activities are analyzed during the interdisciplinary review process and alternative fuels treatment methods are utilized where appropriate.

The Hazardous Fuels Reduction program was introduced in FY 2000, therefore no ROD targets are associated with this program. The (2823) program came about as a result of the catastrophic 2000 fire season and addresses fuel reduction activities in:

- Areas where actions will mitigate threats to the safety of the public and our employees.
- Areas to protect, enhance, restore and/or maintain plant communities and habitats that are critical for endangered, threatened, or sensitive plant and animal species.
- Areas that will reduce risks and damage from wildfire.

Table 34. Annual Fuels Management Accomplishments for Hazardous Fuels Reduction

Practice	ROD Acres	Accomplishments for FY 2000	FY 2001 Accomplishments	Accomplishments for FY 2000 to 2001
Site Preparation				
Prescribed Fire	N/A	11	17	28
Other	N/A	0	7	7
Total for Hazardous Fuels Reduction		11	24	35

In FY 2001, one human caused and two lightening caused fires totaling 3 acres occurred on the District; none of the fires escaped initial attack.

In FY 2001, the District dispatched 141 people off district and out of state to wildfire assignments for a total of 1,631 workdays.

Access and Right-of-Way

Due to the intermingled nature of the public and private lands within the District, each party must cross the lands of the other to access their lands and resources, such as timber. On the majority of the District this has been accomplished through Reciprocal Right-of-Way Agreements with adjacent land owners. The individual agreements and associated permits are subject to the regulations that were in effect when the agreements were executed or assigned. Additional rights-of-way have been granted for the construction of driveways, utility lines, water pipelines, legal ingress and egress, construction and use of communication sites, etc.

In FY 2001, the following actions were accomplished:

- 3 new permits were issued for timber hauling over existing roads.
- 1 existing permit was amended to permit improvement of an existing road.
- 33 supplements to establish fees for use of existing roads were executed under reciprocal right-of-way agreements.

In FY 2002 we anticipate requests for similar type of actions.

A right-of-way application was received from Coos County in FY 2000 for construction of a 12-inch natural gas pipeline from near Roseburg to Coos Bay. The majority of the proposed route would lie within Coos County's Coos Bay Wagon Road right-of way, the remainder would follow the Bonneville Power Administration's or PacifiCorp right-of-way corridor on public and private lands. Approximately 3.0 miles of the pipeline would be located on lands administered by BLM. Coos County has contracted preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement for the project, with the District responsible for preparing the Decision Record. The County is working towards completing the EIS in time for the decision to be issued by BLM permitting construction of the pipeline by the end of 2002.



Roads constructed under Right-of-Way Agreements in the Baker Creek Area (left) and Paradise Creek areas (right).

Transportation/Roads

During FY 2001 the District continued developing Transportation Management Objectives for all roads controlled by the Bureau, through an IDT process. The process has been completed for approximately 97 percent of the roads administered by the District, a 2 percent increase over last year. Prior objectives were revisited and modified to accommodate changing resource management plans on public lands. The process will continue through 2002. Transportation Management Objectives have been used to support Watershed Analysis and to determine candidate roads for the decommissioning process. Most decommissioning activities were carried out through Jobs-in-the-Woods funding, with larger culvert installation and major Emergency Repair of Federally Owned Roads (ERFO) repairs performed by contractors. A summary of road construction, repair and decommissioning is as follows:

- There were no miles of new permanent road constructed by federal action.
- 2.88 miles of road were decommissioned and 3.04 miles were fully decommissioned.
- There were 2.4 miles of road built on public lands by private action.
- 1.8 miles of road improved on public lands by private action.

All damage to the transportation system as a result of the 96-97 winter storms was successfully completed. Repair work then began on those road failures caused by subsequent winter events. This work is expected to continue through FY 2002.

During 2001 the updating of the Interim Ground Transportation Network and Road Information Database (GTRN) continued. This project will continue into 2002.



A portion of the North Fork Ridge Road repair project.

Energy and Minerals

There are 45 mining claims on the Coos Bay District. In FY 2001 no mining notices were received, no Plan of Operations were submitted, no compliance inspections performed, and no notices of non-compliance issued. One permit was issued for the removal of approximately 4,500 cubic yards of material from the existing Baker Creek rock quarry.

Range Resources

In FY 2001 the District continued the 6 grazing permits authorizing grazing of 124 animal unit months of forage.

Land Tenure Adjustments

The District did not have any direct sales in FY 2001.

In FY 2001 the District acquired approximately 44 acres within the Coos Bay Shorelands ACEC, in Coos County. The lands acquired will be managed as part of the Coos Bay Shorelands ACEC with a LUA of District Defined Reserve.

The Oregon Public Lands Transfer and Protection Act of 1998, PL 105-321, established a policy of "No Net Loss" of O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) lands in western Oregon. The Act requires that, *...when selling, purchasing, or exchanging land, BLM may neither 1) reduce the total acres of O&C or CBWR lands nor 2) reduce the number of acres of O&C or CBWR lands that are available for timber harvest below what existed on October 30, 1998....* The redesignation of lands associated with establishment of the Coquille Forest noted above is not included in the Act. Table 35 displays the results for the first three years of the No Net Loss policy on the District.

Table 35. No Net Loss Report for FY 98 to 2001													
Type of Action (sale, purchase, exchange)	Name/Serial Number	Acquired Acres				Disposed Acres							
		Land Status			Available for Timber Harvest			Land Status				Available for Timber Harvest	
		O&C	CBWR	PD	O&C	CBWR	PD	O&C	CBWR	PD	O&C	CBWR	PD
Purchase	OR-50404 ¹			71			0						
Sale	OR-53620 ²									2			0
Sale	OR-53838 ³								1			0	
Sale	OR-53839 ⁴								2			0	
Title Resolution	OR-56084 ⁵							9	183		0	0	
Purchase	OR-55309 ⁶			44			0						

- ¹ Russell Purchase of land adjacent to New River ACEC (Lost Lake) February 1998
² Bally Bandon direct sale (T. 27S., R. 14W., Section 29 Lot 3) April 1999
³ Enos Ralph direct sale (T. 27S., R. 12 W. Section 13) November 1999
⁴ Leslie Crum direct sale (T. 27 S, R. 11 W., Section 5) April 2000
⁵ Coos County Title Resolution (Coos Bay Wagon Road) September 2000
⁶ Russat Enterprises purchase of land in the Coos Bay Shorelands ACEC May 2001

Hazardous Materials

In FY 2001 the Coos Bay District hazardous materials coordinator participated in a number of actions, including investigations, emergency responses, removals, clean-ups, and coordination, as summarized below:

- Seven investigations of potential hazardous waste sites.
- Two emergency response and removal actions involving illegal dumping on public lands.
- Two non-emergency removal actions involving illegal dumping on public lands.
- Continued to monitor the remediation at Roman Nose Communications Site by the Responsible Party (RP).
- Monitoring continued on Middle Creek Battery Dump Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) site, Woodward Creek Oil site, and Ren Smith Wire Burn site.
- Conducted removal and disposal actions on several hazardous waste streams generated by BLM activities.
- Coordinated, team-conducted and produced reports for the 2001 Phase 2 Compliance Assessment - Safety, Health and the Environment (CASHE) follow-up.
- Recruited and selected an alternate Hazardous Materials back-up position for the Coos Bay and Eugene Districts in partnership with Eugene's hazardous materials coordinator.
- Developed plans and specifications, coordinated order and site preparation for district hazardous materials storage facility.

Cadastral Survey

The cadastral survey crews perform an essential function in the accomplishment of resource management objectives. Table 36 displays the cadastral survey activity on the District for FY 96 through FY 2001.

Table 36. Coos Bay District Cadastral Survey Activity					
	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 2001
Survey groups or projects completed	9	8	5	8	3
Miles of survey line run	30	41	34	40	27
Monuments set	64	50	85	42	56
Survey notes and plats submitted to the Oregon State Office for final review	4	7	4	4	3

In addition to the accomplishments noted in Table 36, the cadastral survey crew completed the following tasks:

- Reviewed and signed 2 sets of field notes for surveyed completed in past years.
- Surveyed 1 ERFO site for District Engineers.
- Surveyed the Fairveiw landfill and established engineering control for monitoring of land movement. Prepared a topography map of the survey.
- Edited approximately 20 miles of the Land Line Inventory theme in the GIS.
- Trained district personnel in the usage of GPS equipment.
- Answered surveying questions and information research for approximately 50 individuals from the general public and private land surveyors.
- Answered many questions from other district personnel on various surveying topics.

Law Enforcement

In FY 2001 the Coos Bay District Law Enforcement Program continued to function with two BLM Rangers and three Law Enforcement Agreements (LEAs). This included full-year agreements with Coos and Curry Counties, and a partial-year agreement with Douglas County (specifically for the Loon Lake Recreation Area in the summer months).

Although there were no nationally newsworthy incidents, such as FY 1999 shipwreck and oil spill, the district experienced a busy enforcement year. A disputed easement with a neighboring land owner in the Edson Creek Recreation Area resulted in directed patrols to investigate a Federal civil action which is still being resolved.

Law enforcement actions on public lands conducted by BLM Rangers and co-operating County Sheriff Deputies involved conducting investigations on 245 cases including:

- 40 thefts,
- 1 arson case,
- 1 intimidation of a BLM employee,
- 1 burglary to a BLM road maintenance shop,
- 29 cases of vandalism,
- 11 liquor law violations,
- 6 drug/narcotics cases,
- 3 Haz-Mat cases,
- 8 littering/dumping cases,
- 15 assists to other enforcement agencies, and
- 2 arrest warrant executions.

Additionally, in the wake of the September 11, 2001 incidents, the law enforcement staff along with the District management team, re-assessed the security systems and procedures, resulting in implementation of several upgrades and changes.

Geographic Information System

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) is not a program. Rather, it is a family of software products designed to assist users of this product to manage the Bureau's natural resource data. It is an efficient method of aggregating natural resource data, both features and attributes, to analyze, evaluate, and display spacial information.

In FY 2001, the Coos Bay District continued to collect and update resource information. Some themes that were updated include hydrographic feature and attribute information, road feature and attribute updates, forest inventory updates, wildlife information and timber sale unit potentials. Analysis processes in which GIS was used as a principle tool include numerous programmatic requirements to support District activities such as timber sale planning, resource management activity plans, watershed assessments, catchment assessments, etc. Outputs include exhibits, statistics, and tables of information used to support the various activities mentioned. GIS produced numerous other intermediate evaluation products used in the decision making processes, assisting managers and subject matter experts to come to final decisions designed to meet the Bureau's mission.

Several Arc Macro Language (AML) tools were developed and implemented to speed up the collection and analysis processes. Several people received special training in the use of newly developed applications designed to make sharing data with other districts and agencies possible as a seamless environment. Several new program tools were added to the GIS tool box this past year. A major upgrade to our principle program, ArcInfo was and is being evaluated. Another program, World Construction Set is being used to display our resources and potential activities in artificial "near photo realistic" renderings. A new, to us, program language, visual basic, is also being looked at and evaluated.

More on the New Carissa

The District continues to play a key role in the Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) for the *New Carissa*. On February 4, 1999, the *New Carissa*, a 640-foot wood-chip freighter, went aground on the public beaches of the North Spit of Coos Bay with 400,000 gallons of bunker and other fuel oil on board. Subsequently, the vessel began leaking oil, an attempt to burn the remaining oil was made and the vessel split in two, and additional oil was released. The bow section was refloated and towed offshore, only to break its tow and re-ground 65 miles further north along the Oregon coast at Waldport where additional oil was released. The bow section was again refloated, towed to sea, and sunk in deep water. The stern section remains stranded at the original grounding site on Coos Bay's North Spit.

There were many natural resources of concern in the area affected by the spills, including birds, marine mammals, fish, shellfish, outer beaches and rocky shores, and the estuaries from Coos Bay to Yaquina Bay. Most directly affecting the Coos Bay District was the potential impact to the Western Snowy Plover, a threatened species which nests on BLM managed lands on the

North Spit and the lost public use on some of those same public lands.

Under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (enacted following the Exxon Valdez spill), certain federal, state and tribal natural resource Trustees can charge the party responsible for the spill (Responsible Party) costs of assessing the damages from an oil spill to resources they manage and any restoration actions necessary to return those resources to a pre-spill condition. Because the *New Carissa* ran aground adjacent to lands managed by the Coos Bay District and some of the Bureau's resources were potentially damaged by the grounding and spill, the Oregon/Washington State Director was appointed as the Authorized Officer for the Department of Interior, and District personnel have been working with the other natural resource designated Trustees in the case to determine what damages to resources may have occurred. The Coos Bay District has assumed the administrative lead for the case and has been working closely with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Office of the Solicitor, and the other Trustee agencies (Forest Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife), and tribes (the Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians, the Coquille Tribe of Oregon, and the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz, Oregon). This is the first time that the BLM has assumed the lead role in the NRDA process for the Department, as well as the first time as the lead Trustee for all other agencies.

During the past year, the Trustees completed their preassessment studies and on November 7, 2001, filed a Notice of Intent to conduct Restoration Planning for the case. In the Restoration Planning phase of the NRDA process, Trustees prepare a plan to restore the resources lost as a result of the incident. The Restoration Plan is subject to NEPA and Endangered Species Act compliance, and will involve public comment on several restoration alternatives. The final Restoration phase of the NRDA process involves implementation of the Restoration plan.

Results of the final preassessment studies conducted by the Trustees indicate significant losses to public resources:

- **Western Snowy Plover.** Trustees contracted with The Nature Conservancy to conduct a year long study on the Western Snowy Plover. At least 45 of the species (more than one-half of the typical Oregon winter population) were oiled during the incident; 17 of those were captured and cleaned by a special bird rehabilitation team. The study was completed and a report "*Impact assessment of oil spilled from the New Carissa on the Western Snowy Plover along the Oregon Coast*" (Stern, M.A. D.J. Lauten, K.A. Castelein, K.J. Popper and J.A. Fukuda. 2000, Unpublished report by the Oregon Natural Heritage Program and The Nature Conservancy to TMM Co., LTD; Coos Bay District Bureau of Land Management; Oregon Dept. Fish and Wildlife, Dunes National Recreation Area; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 32pp) was prepared.

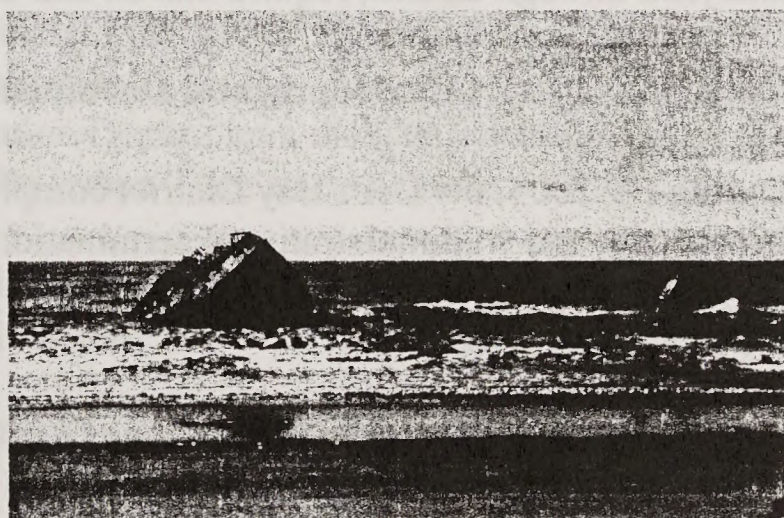
Overall, at the population level, the report indicated that both the abundance and productivity of breeding plovers along the Oregon coast did not appear to be overtly affected by this incident. However, four plovers likely perished as a direct result of the incident and four

others may have perished because of it.

- **Seabirds, Shorebirds and Gulls.** Trustees have completed a study and entitled “*Seabird Mortality resulting from the M/V New Carissa Oil Spill Incident, February and March 1999*” (Ford, Glenn R., Gina K. Himes Boor, and Jennifer Caylor Ward) which found that:
 1. an estimated 2,358 seabirds perished as a result of the spill, including 262 marbled murrelets, a threatened species;
 2. an estimated 460 to 809 shorebirds and 35 to 108 gulls were oiled during the incident.
- **Lost Recreation Use.** Trustees prepared a report entitled “*New Carissa Recreation Loss, Pre-assessment Report*” which estimated that there were 25,060 to 26,060 lost trips and diminished recreational trips as a result of the *New Carissa* spill with an estimated value of \$400,000.

Restoration Potential Restoration could include actions to protect and enhance the habitat for seabirds and shorebirds. Specific efforts for wildlife could include acquisition and protection of shorebirds and seabird habitats. To address lost public recreation use, restoration could include development of projects to enhance public access and use of resources not accessible during the incident.

During FY 2002, Trustees will complete a draft Restoration Plan which will be available for public comment. The purpose of the plan will be to restore public resources lost as a result of the *New Carissa* incident to their pre-spill baseline.



The New Carissa December 2000 (left) and December 2001 (right).

National Environmental Policy Act Analysis and Documentation

NEPA documentation

The review of the environmental effects of a proposed management action can occur in any of four ways: categorical exclusion (CX), administrative determination, environmental assessment (EA), or environmental impact statement (EIS).

A CX is used when it is determined that the type of proposed activity does not individually or cumulatively have significant environmental effects and is exempt from requirements to prepare an environmental analysis. CXs are covered specifically by Department of Interior and BLM guidelines.

An administrative determination is a determination by BLM that NEPA documentation previously prepared fully covers a proposed action and no additional analysis is needed. This procedure is used in conjunction with a Documentation of Land Use Plan Conformance and NEPA Adequacy (DNA) form. If an action is fully in conformance with actions specifically described in the RMP and analyzed in a subsequent NEPA document, a plan conformance and NEPA adequacy determination may be made and no additional analysis is needed.

An EA is prepared to assess the effects of actions that are not exempt from NEPA, are not categorically excluded, and are not covered by an existing environmental document. An EA is prepared to determine if a proposed action or alternative will significantly affect the quality of the human environment and therefore, will require the preparation of an EIS.

Major proposals that will significantly affect the environment, and that have not been previously analyzed through an EIS, require that an EIS be prepared.

Coos Bay District Environmental Documentation, Fiscal Year 2001

During FY 2001, the Coos Bay District completed 8 environmental assessments, 23 categorical exclusions, and 9 administrative determinations. No environmental impact statements were prepared. The environmental assessments vary in complexity, detail, and length depending on the project involved.

Protest and Appeals

Almost all Coos Bay District timber sale environmental assessment decision records have been protested and appealed since the expiration of the Recission Act at the end of December 1996. Protest and appeal issues have challenged compliance with the RMP ROD, compliance with NEPA, analysis, assumptions, and conclusions. Protests and appeals have been received from several environmental organizations.

Recurring issues raised in the protest and appeals include: EA is insufficient, an EIS is needed; failure to follow recommendations of watershed analysis; improperly determining riparian reserve widths; not maintaining or restoring degraded watersheds; snags and coarse woody debris retention levels; failure to implement Survey and Manage protocol; unstable soils; clumping of retention trees; should give riparian reserve status; road building; and road closures.

The staff work involved in responding to protests and appeals on the Coos Bay District represents a significant workload.

Coordination and Consultation

The District is involved in a considerable amount of coordination and consultation with other federal agencies, state and local governments, and private organizations. Listed below are examples of the coordination and consultation that routinely occur:

- ESA coordination/consulting/conferencing with both USFWS and NMFS.
- Coordination with several Watershed Associations and Councils to facilitate habitat restoration projects.
- Serving as the lead federal agency in the Natural Resource Damage Assessment Process as a result of the New Carissa Shipwreck.
- Participation and Leadership in the Snowy Plover Working Group composed of federal and state agencies concerned with the long-term viability of the Coastal Population of the Western Snowy Plover.
- Consulting with BIA and local Tribes on issues such as the Coquille Forest and other cultural issues.
- Coordination with Coos County government on the application to construct a natural gas pipeline across public lands.
- Participation in the Southwest Oregon Provincial Interagency Executive Committee and Southwest Oregon Provincial Advisory Committee.
- U.S. Coast Guard, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians of Oregon, and the Coquille Indian Tribe in management of the Cape Blanco Lighthouse.
- Participation in the Coos County Regional Trails Partnership.
- Participation in the Reedsport's Tsalila Festival, and Bay Area Fun Festival Mountain Bike Race.
- The District maintained an active role with the Oregon Coastal Environments Awareness Network (OCEAN), to develop the Coastal Environments Learning Network.

Third Year Evaluation

On July 31, 2001, the Oregon/Washington State Director, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), released the following findings based on the Third Year Plan Evaluation for the Coos Bay District. The period evaluated was 1995- 1998.

“Based on this plan evaluation which included information through Fiscal Year 1998, I find that the Coos Bay District RMP goals and objectives are being met or are likely to be met, and that the environmental consequences of the plan are similar to those anticipated in the RMP FEIS and that there is no new information, as of September 30, 1998, that would substantively alter the RMP conclusions. Therefore a plan amendment or plan revision of the Coos Bay District RMP is not warranted. This document meets the requirements for a plan evaluation as provided in 43 CFR 1610.4-9.”

“The legislated transfer of Coos Bay District administered lands to the Coquille Indian Tribe and the creation of additional late-successional land use allocations through the discovery and protection of additional occupied marbled murrelet sites as required under the Northwest Forest Plan and Coos Bay District RMP has resulted in a reduction of the land base available for planned timber harvest. These reductions which are non-discretionary under either law or management action/direction require that the annual productive capacity (allowable harvest level) of the South Coast - Curry Master Units be reduced from its current level. I hereby declare that, effective October 1, 1998, the annual productive capacity of the South Coast - Curry Master Unit is 4.5 million cubic feet (27 MMBF). Because this variation in ASQ is consistent with RMP assumptions and was discussed in both the RMP FEIS and RMP Record of Decision, a plan amendment is not warranted.” This change has been made through plan maintenance.

An executive summary and the entire evaluation document are available, free of charge, upon request. Contact the Coos Bay District.

Research and Education

In June, 1996, the BLM published "*A Strategy for Meeting Our Research and Scientific Information Needs*", a watershed-based strategy. It lays out a strategy for identifying BLM's priority research needs, addressing all areas of science throughout the agency. It also tells how to acquire research results through partnerships with federal science agencies, the academic and non-government sectors and other sources. Guidelines for transferring research results into use are also provided.

At the state level, BLM has organized a research and monitoring committee which periodically evaluates research recommendations, and which proposes areas needing research to cooperating agencies. Virtually all western Oregon research subjects proposed for research since FY 96 has dealt with NFP topics such as Riparian, Aquatic Conservation Strategy, management of young stands, and habitat issues.

The Cooperative Forest Ecosystem Research (CFER) program is a cooperative between BLM; the Biological Resources Division, U.S. Geologic Service; Oregon State University, the Oregon Department of Forestry. CFER has recently developed a web site (<http://www.fsl.orst.edu/cfer>) which provides current information on ongoing research projects.

Forest and Rangeland Ecosystem Science Center (FRESC) is one of 16 science and technology centers in the U.S. Geologic Service. FRESC provides research services for most Department of Interior Bureaus in the western United States. Current information on FRESC projects can be obtained from their web site (<http://fresc.fsl.orst.edu>).

Monitoring

2001 Coos Bay District Implementation Monitoring Report

Implementation monitoring conducted on the district was based on a process developed by the district core team utilizing the questions contained in Appendix L of the Coos Bay District RMP/ROD. Questions were separated into two lists, those which are project related and those which were more general and appropriately reported in the Annual Program Summary, such as accomplishment reports. The monitoring questions were revised this year as a result of the Survey and Manage SEIS. (A copy of both lists will be included in the Appendix of the Annual Program Summary.) The monitoring team in FY 2001 consisted of a district core team member. The district core team selected projects for monitoring and prepared individual reports based on the results of the office and/or field evaluation.

The following process was used for selecting individual projects to meet the ROD implementation monitoring standards:

- The core team developed a list of projects occurring in FY 2001 (Table 37, located at the end of the report) based on the following stratification:
 - All advertised timber sales.
 - All silvicultural projects, with each bid item considered to be a project.
 - All Jobs-in-the-Woods projects with costs exceeding \$10,000.
 - All ERFO projects.
 - Right-of-Way projects involving a considerable amount of construction or Right-of-Way timber to be removed.
 - Noxious Weed projects involving the use of herbicides.
 - Miscellaneous projects.
- Each of the listed projects were stratified by land use allocation and other screening factors included in the district monitoring plan.
- A random number was selected, with every fifth project from the list selected to be monitored (the Monitoring Plan in the ROD required 20 percent of projects within each area be monitored). The selected projects were supplemented by adding two noxious weed projects, one ERFO project, and two Right-of-Way projects to meet the 20 percent requirement. (The projects selected have been **Bolded** in Table 37.) Table 38 (also located at the end of the report) displays the distribution of projects available for selection and those selected for monitoring by Resource Area.
- The NEPA documents and watershed analysis files for each of the selected projects were reviewed and compared to answer the first part of the implementation monitoring question: “were the projects prepared in accord with the underlying ROD requirements, NEPA and/or watershed analysis documentation? Did the contracts include what the other documents said

should be included?" Seventy-two project specific questions, included as attachments to this report, were answered for each project.

Based on this initial review, we concluded that the first portion of implementation monitoring (did we do what we said we'd do) has been satisfactorily accomplished for the projects listed below, with the exceptions as noted. Watershed analysis and NEPA documentation is adequate, and the requirements contained in these documents have been included in the authorization documents.

- FY 2001 Projects in full compliance:
 - Project 8 Myrtlewood RA Tree Manual Maintenance Bid Item 1
 - Project 18 Umpqua RA Clabber Creek CMP Replacement
 - Project 23 Umpqua RA West Fork Buck Creek CMP Replacement
 - Project 28 Myrtlewood RA Little Big Sandy Timber Sale 01-31
 - Project 31 Umpqua RA Cedar Creek CT Timber Sale 01-02
 - Project 33 Umpqua RA Precommercial Thinning Bid Item 2
 - Project 38 Myrtlewood RA Bear Pen Creek In-stream Restoration (JITW)
 - Project 43 Myrtlewood RA Elk Creek Road 28-11-29.0 (ERFO Repair)
 - Project 48 Myrtlewood RA Mayfield Creek Culvert
 - Project 50 Umpqua RA North Fork Ridge 27-10-6.0 Repair
 - Project 58 Umpqua RA Mothers Goose CT Timber Sale 01-07
 - Project 59 Myrtlewood RA Big Deal Timber Sale 01-33
 - Project 62 Umpqua RA Weyco R/W 25-10-31
 - Project 64 Myrtlewood RA Menasha R/W 31-12-17.5B
- FY 2001 Projects in substantial compliance:
 - Project 3 Umpqua RA Tree Planting Bid Item 3
 - Project 13 Umpqua RA Tree Manual Maintenance Bid Item 2
 - Project 16 Umpqua RA Noxious Weed Control Bid Item 1
 - Project 17 Myrtlewood RA Noxious Weed Control Bid Item 2
 - Project 53 Umpqua RA Pruning Bid Item 1
- On projects 3, 13, and 53, one area of non-compliance is noted for each project, the contracts did not include stipulations for equipment cleaning to reduce the potential for the spread of the Port-Orford cedar root rot. The remainder of these projects are considered to be in full compliance with both the Northwest Forest Plan (NFP) and RMP ROD.
- For projects 16 and 17, specific streams were not identified in either the EA or either the project contract stipulations or project maps. The remainder of these projects are considered to be in compliance with both the NFP and RMP ROD.
- Completed projects were reviewed in the field to answer the second part of the

implementation monitoring question: "Did we do on the ground what we said we would in the contract?" Based on the field reviews, we concluded that the second portion of implementation monitoring requirements have been satisfactorily accomplished, with the five exceptions noted below.

FY 2001 Projects in full compliance:

- Project 8 Myrtlewood RA Tree Manual Maintenance Bid Item 1
- Project 18 Umpqua RA Clabber Creek CMP Replacement
- Project 23 Umpqua RA West Fork Buck Creek CMP Replacement
- Project 38 Myrtlewood RA Bear Pen Creek In-stream Restoration (JITW)
- Project 50 Umpqua RA North Fork Ridge 27-10-6.0 Repair
- Project 62 Umpqua RA Weyco R/W 25-10-31
- Project 64 Myrtlewood RA Menasha R/W 31-12-17.5B

FY 2001 Projects in substantial compliance:

- Project 3 Umpqua RA Tree Planting Bid Item 3
 - Project 13 Umpqua RA Tree Manual Maintenance Bid Item 2
 - Project 16 Umpqua RA Noxious Weed Control Bid Item 1
 - Project 17 Myrtlewood RA Noxious Weed Control Bid Item 2
 - Project 53 Umpqua RA Pruning Bid Item 1
- On projects 3, 13, and 53 one area of non-compliance noted for each project, the contracts did not include stipulations for equipment cleaning to mitigate the spread of the Port-Orford cedar root rot. In conducting the field reviews for each of these projects, casual observations did not result in observing any Port-Orford cedar within any of the treated units visited, therefore the stipulation may not have been necessary. The remainder of these projects are considered to be in full compliance with both the NFP and RMP ROD.
 - For projects 16 and 17, specific streams were not identified in either the project contract stipulations or project maps. The scale of the contract maps precluded identification of streams and riparian reserves, resulting in a technical non-compliance rating for identification of the reserves. However, the on-the-ground visitation of sites found that treatment areas were not within the riparian reserves of perennial streams. The remainder of these projects are considered to be in compliance with both the NFP and RMP ROD.
 - The core team also revisited two projects in the field that had not been completed in FY 2000, one project not completed from FY 99, and two projects from FY 98 to answer the second part of the implementation monitoring question. Based on the field reviews, we have concluded that the second portion of implementation monitoring requirements have been satisfactorily accomplished for the projects indicated below:
 - Projects in full compliance:

- Project 2000 42, Umpqua RA Roseburg Lumber R/W 21-8 Section 27
- Project 2000 48, Myrtlewood RA Progeny Sites C.T.
- Project 1999 4, Myrtlewood RA South Fork Skyline Timber Sale 99-30
- Project 1998 3 Umpqua RA Woodward 1-11 Commercial Thinning Timber Sale 98-03
- Project 1998 4 Myrtlewood RA Belieus Brothers Timber Sale

In FY 2002 we plan on revisiting the projects where field operations were not completed, and also monitor additional projects awarded in FY 2002.

Documentation for each of the 24 projects monitored in FY 2001 is available at the District Office.

Findings and Recommendations

The results of our seventh year of monitoring evaluation continues to support earlier observations that, overall, the District is doing a good job of implementing the NFP and the Coos Bay District RMP. Attitudes are generally positive despite the dramatic change in management direction in 1994 under the NFP with its non-traditional techniques which have not been fully verified, or in some cases, even well defined. In general, the IDT approach to management appears to be working well and the District has planned and executed many ecologically sound management and restoration projects.

We continue to be impressed with the design and construction of many of the aquatic organism passage facilities (formerly called fish culverts). Many have employed unique designs and construction techniques to meet the objectives of allowing passage of a variety of aquatic organisms (fish, amphibians, invertebrates) that haven't always been considered with past structures. This year we observed several revisions in the design of the baffles as installed in the culvert projects. Although some of the specific designs may require further testing to insure that they are meeting the objectives of passing fish, salamanders, and invertebrates, they appear to have been conceived from innovative thinking and continue to be installed using sound construction techniques.

Some of the projects designed to improve aquatic-habitat have also been very positive. We are particularly encouraged with the attempts to increase the amount of large woody debris in streams where there is a deficit. Projects involving placing of logs into the stream environment have resulted in virtually no disturbance of either the stream bank or surrounding ground.

We were also impressed with the continual evolution of employing new techniques for reducing potential environmental impacts or improving wildlife and fisheries habitat. Examples noted this year included: the use of feller-buncher and forwarder type equipment for harvesting small diameter timber as noted on the Progeny Site C.T. sale; the use of fibre mats for erosion control on culvert installation projects. We feel that had we looked at additional projects the number of examples would be considerably larger.

Although we had a small sample of nearly completed timber sales to review this year, we continue to be impressed with the efforts of contract administrators and contractors to protect existing snags and coarse woody debris, green retention trees, and to retain sufficient coarse woody material.

Despite the many successes there are several areas where, based upon our monitoring this past year and in some cases previous years, we feel we can do a better job.

Finding: Four silvicultural contracts did not contain provisions for compliance with the *Port-Orford Cedar Management Guidelines*. Several contracts required equipment washing and seasonal restrictions for the control of weeds, however, they neglected to acknowledge these measures are also used to restrict the spread of the Port-Orford cedar (POC) root rot disease.

Recommendation: The District POC coordinator should continue to insure that silviculturists, engineers, and IDT leads review the *Port-Orford Cedar Management Guidelines* and Information Bulletin No. OR-95-257 and the process is clear to insure that POC stipulations are incorporated into all appropriate contracts.

Finding: District compliance with the ROD Standards and Guidelines is good. However, there are instances where we know appropriate analysis was conducted by IDTs but that it was not always adequately documented in the record and it is difficult to track the justification for the statement "...this action is in compliance with the NFP and the District RMP" contained in the ROD.

Recommendation: We recommend that IDT leads insure that adequate documentation is present to justify the "in compliance with" statement included in the ROD.

Finding: The Noxious Weed Control Project contract maps were prepared by copying the 1 inch to 1 mile District Transportation Maps and then designating the location of the specific treatment sites on these copies. As a result, indicating stream riparian areas was impossible resulting in a finding of non-compliance. Additionally, where "treatment sites vary in size from less than 1/10 acre to several acres in size" locating the projects on-the-ground was difficult, and will become more difficult over time. The contract also required placing posters along the perimeter of sprayed areas to indicate treatment of plants with herbicides. The signs were not present, or were not readily visible, at most of the sites visited as part of the monitoring process.

Recommendation: It is recommended that in the future, the contract maps be of a larger scale, and include a more detailed location of treatment sites and the location of streams. This would avoid the non-compliance situation, and would also enable finding the location of treatment sites for monitoring, or identification of areas requiring future re-treatment.

It is recommended that in the future posters be firmly attached to existing vegetation, or to

posts installed as part of the project. This would permit confirmation of target sites and treatment success in future years.

Table 37 assigns project numbers for each management action to be used in the Screening Spreadsheet for selection of units.

Table 37. Project List Form - FY 2001	
Project number	Specifics on project identification, Name, Unit number, etc.
1	Myrtlewood RA Tree Planting Item 1 (196 Acres) (CX 01-02)
2	Myrtlewood RA Tree Planting Item 2 (20 Acres) (CX 01-02)
3	Umpqua RA Tree Planting Item 3 (82 Acres) (CX 01-02)
4	Umpqua RA Tubing Installation Item 4 (17 Acres) (CX 01-02)
5	Umpqua RA Site Prep, Lopping and Pre-commercial Thinning (20 Acres) (CX 01-04)
6	Umpqua RA Site Prep Slashing, Fire Line Construction/Renovation (42 Acres, 6,800 feet) (CX 01-04)
7	Myrtlewood RA Tree Planting Item (25 Acres) (CX 01-02)
8	Myrtlewood RA Tree Manual Maintenance Item 1 (563 Acres) (CX 01-04)
9	Myrtlewood RA Tree Manual Maintenance Item 2 (49 Acres) (CX 01-04)
10	Myrtlewood RA Tree Manual Maintenance Item 3 (128 Acres) (CX 01-04)
11	Myrtlewood RA Tree Manual Maintenance Item 4 (159 Acres) (CX 01-04)
12	Umpqua RA Tree Manual Maintenance Item 1 (185 Acres) (CX 01-04)
13	Umpqua RA Tree Manual Maintenance Item 2 (317 Acres) (CX 01-04)
14	Umpqua RA Tree Manual Maintenance Item 3A (407 Acres) (CX 01-04)
15	Umpqua RA Tree Manual Maintenance Item 3B (489 Acres) (CX 01-04)
16	Umpqua RA Noxious Weed Control Item 1 (45 Acres) (EA 97-11)
17	Myrtlewood RA Noxious Weed Control Item 2 (45 Acres) (EA 97-11)
18	Umpqua RA Clabber Creek CMP Replacement (DNA 5 EA 97-12)
19	Umpqua RA Slideout Creek CMP Replacement (DNA 5 EA 97-12)
20	Umpqua RA Marsh Creek Trib. CMP Replacement (DNA 5 EA 97-12)

Project number	Specifics on project identification, Name, Unit number, etc.
21	Umpqua RA Cedar Creek CMP Replacement (DNA 5 EA 97-12)
22	Umpqua RA Cedar Creek Trib. CMP Replacement (DNA 5 EA 97-12)
23	Umpqua RA West Fork Buck Creek CMP Replacement (DNA 5 EA 97-12)
24	Umpqua RA Hogranch Creek CMP Replacement (DNA 5 EA 97-12)
25	Umpqua RA Laverne Trib. CMP Replacement (DNA 5 EA 97-12)
26	Myrtlewood RA Slash, Pile, and Cover hardwoods (12 Acres)
27	Myrtlewood RA Jonesville Slugger Timber Sale 01-30 (EA 98-11)
28	Myrtlewood RA Little Big Sandy Timber Sale 01-31 (EA 98-11)
29	Myrtlewood RA GPW R/W Road Construction 29-10-20.1
30	Myrtlewood RA Upper Rock Creek Woody Debris Fuel Removal or Manipulation
31	Umpqua RA Cedar Creek CT Timber Sale 01-02
32	Umpqua RA Precommercial Thinning Item 1 (770 Acres)
33	Umpqua RA Precommercial Thinning Item 2 (364 Acres)
34	Myrtlewood RA Steel Creek Stream Restoration (JITW)
35	Umpqua RA Burnt Ridge CT Timber Sale 01-06
36	Myrtlewood RA Wildlife Habitat Creation (JITW)
37	Umpqua RA Wildlife Habitat Creation (JITW)
38	Myrtlewood RA Bear Pen Creek In-stream Restoration (JITW)
39	Myrtlewood RA Axe Creek In-stream Restoration (JITW)
40	Myrtlewood RA Hantz Creek In-stream Restoration (JITW)
41	Umpqua RA Park Creek In-stream Restoration
42	Myrtlewood RA Elk Creek Ridge Road 28-11-29.1 (ERFO Repair)
43	Myrtlewood RA Elk Creek Road 28-11-29.0 (ERFO Repair)
44	Myrtlewood RA Baker Creek Road 31-12-3.0 (ERFO Repair)
45	Myrtlewood RA Fall Creek Road 29-11-15.1 (ERFO Repair)

Project Number	Specifics on project identification, Name, Unit Number, etc.
46	Myrtlewood RA Indian Creek Road 29-12-36.1 (ERFO Repair)
47	Myrtlewood RA Sandy Creek Mainline Road 29-10-15.0 (ERFO Repair)
48	Myrtlewood RA Mayfield Creek Culvert
49	Umpqua RA Otter Creek Spur 23-9-14.0 Repair
50	Umpqua RA North Fork Ridge 27-10-6.0 Repair
51	Umpqua RA Paradise Creek Road 22-8-9.0 Repair
52	Umpqua RA Burnt Mountain Road 27-11-12 Repair
53	Umpqua RA Pruning Bid Item 1 (15 Acres DNA10)
54	Umpqua RA Pruning Bid Item 2 (94 Acres DNA10)
55	Myrtlewood RA Pruning Bid Item 1 (712 Acres DNA 9)
56	Myrtlewood RA Pruning Bid Item 2 (75 Acres DNA 9)
57	Umpqua RA Beyer's Way CT Timber Sale 01-04
58	Umpqua RA Mothers Goose CT Timber Sale 01-07
59	Myrtlewood RA Big Deal Timber Sale 01-33
60	Umpqua RA Roseburg Resources R/W 21-9-24.1
61	Umpqua RA Menasha R/W 26-12-1.0
62	Umpqua RA Weyco R/W 25-10-31
63	Myrtlewood RA Roseburg Resources R/W 31-14-23.2B
64	Myrtlewood RA Menasha R/W 31-12-17.5B

Table 38. FY 2001 Projects Available and Selected for Monitoring by Selection Factors

Type of Project	Number in Selection Pool	Number Selected in Myrtlewood R.A.	Number Selected in Umpqua R.A.
Advertised Timber Sales	7	2	2
Regeneration Harvest ¹	3	2	0
Thinning/Density Management ¹	5	0	2
Salvage Sales	0	0	0
Silvicultural Projects	23	1	4
Jobs-in-the-Woods	6	1	0
ERFO Projects	6	1	0
Right-of-Way Projects	6	1	1
Noxious Weeds	2	1	1
Recreation Projects	0	0	0
Other	14	1	3
Within or adjacent to Riparian Reserves ²	35	4	6
Within Key Watersheds ²	17	2	5
Within Late-Successional Reserves ²	14	1	6
Adjacent to ACEC	0	0	0
Within VRM Class II or III areas	0	0	0
Within Rural Interface Area	0	0	0
Involve Burning ¹	5	2	1
Total Projects Available/Selected ³	64/19	30/8	34/11

¹ Included in the Timber Sales listed above. One timber sale included both Regeneration Harvest and Thinning/Density Management.

² Projects selected were included in Timber sales, Silvicultural, Jobs-in-the-Woods, Right-of-Way, or other projects listed above.

³ The number of projects available for selection and selected are not additive, as many occurred within Timber sales, Silvicultural, Jobs-in-the-Woods, Right-of-Way, or other projects.

Province Level Implementation Monitoring

As a result of the continued high compliance with the Standards and Guidelines for timber sales, it was decided that implementation monitoring in FY 2001 would focus on compliance with the implementation of the monitoring processes at the watershed level, rather than on additional monitoring of timber sales. Within each Province covered under the Northwest Forest Plan two 5th field watersheds were randomly selected to be monitored. For each of the selected watersheds, one project was selected for implementation monitoring by the provincial monitoring team. In Southwestern Oregon the projects were the Commercial Fuel Reduction project within the Middle Applegate 5th field watershed located on the BLM's Medford District, and the Bear Creek Road Decommissioning project within the Clearwater 5th field watershed located on the Diamond Lake Ranger Districts of the Umpqua National Forest. Results of the FY 2001 Provincial Monitoring are anticipated to be available in the summer of 2002. The Implementation Monitoring Reports for all previous years are available on the internet (<http://www.reo.gov/monitoring/implementation/impReports.htm>).

Effectiveness Monitoring

Effectiveness monitoring is a longer range program than implementation monitoring, and time must pass to measure many of the factors of concern. The District continues to work with the state Research and Monitoring Committee and the REO in the development of the components for effectiveness monitoring. The following components have been completed:

- Late-Successional and Old-growth Forest Effectiveness Monitoring Plan for the Northwest Forest Plan.
- Marbled Murrelet Effectiveness Monitoring Plan for the Northwest Forest Plan.
- Northern Spotted Owl Effectiveness Monitoring Plan for the Northwest Forest Plan.
- The Aquatic Riparian Effectiveness Monitoring Plan for the Northwest Forest Plan has been approved for implementation by the Regional Interagency Executive Committee. This component will be undergoing the rigor testing phase in FY 2001/2002.
- The Socioeconomic and Tribal Effectiveness Monitoring Plan modules for the Northwest Forest Plan have been completed, with implementation anticipated in FY 2002.

During FY 2001 some initial “on the ground” effectiveness monitoring studies were conducted for the components listed above. As indicated, effectiveness monitoring is a long range program, and will require several years before results are available.

Resource Management Plan Maintenance

The *Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision* (RMP/ROD) was approved in May 1995. Since then, the District has begun implementing the plan across the entire spectrum of resources and land use allocations. As the plan is implemented, it sometimes becomes necessary to make minor changes, refinements, or clarifications of the plan. These actions are called plan maintenance. They do not result in expansion of the scope of resource uses or restrictions or changes in terms, conditions and decisions of the approved RMP/ROD. Plan maintenance does not require environmental analysis, formal public involvement or interagency coordination.

The following minor changes, refinements, or clarifications have been implemented as a part of plan maintenance for the Coos Bay District. To the extent necessary, the following items have been coordinated with the REO. These are condensed descriptions of the plan maintenance items, and include the major maintenance items previously reported in the 1996, 1997, and 1998 APS. Detailed descriptions are available at the Coos Bay District Office by contacting Bob Gunther.

FY 96 to FY 2000 Plan Maintenance Items

Refinement of Management Actions/Direction relating to Riparian Reserves.

The term "site-potential tree" height for Riparian Reserve widths has been defined as "the average maximum height of the tallest dominant trees (200 years or older) for a given site class". (See Northwest Forest Plan Record of Decision (NFP ROD) page C-31, RMP/ROD page 12). This definition will be used throughout the RMP/ROD.

The method used for determining the height of a "site-potential tree" is described in Instruction Memorandum OR-95-075, as reviewed by the REO. The following steps will be used:

- Determine the naturally adapted tree species which is capable of achieving the greatest height within the fifth field watershed and/or stream reach in question.
- Determine the height and age of dominant trees through on-site measurements or from inventory data.
- Average the site index information across the watershed using inventory plots, or well-distributed site index data, or riparian specific data where index values have large variations.
- Select the appropriate site index curve.
- Use Table 1 (included in Instruction Memo OR-95-075) to determine the maximum tree height potential which equates to one site potential tree for prescribing Riparian Reserve widths.

Additional details concerning site-potential tree height determinations is contained in the above referenced memorandum. The site potential tree heights for the Coos Bay District are generally

in the range of 180 to 220 feet.

Refinement of Management Actions/Direction relating to Riparian Reserves.

Both the RMP/ROD (page 12) and the NFP ROD (page B-13) contain the statement “Although Riparian Reserve boundaries on permanently-flowing streams may be adjusted, they are considered to be the approximate widths necessary for attaining Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives.” The REO and Research and Monitoring Committee agreed that a reasonable standard of accuracy for “approximate widths” for measuring Riparian Reserve widths in the field for management activities is plus or minus 20 feet or plus or minus 10 percent of the calculated width.

Existing Roads Within Key Watersheds

Numerous interdisciplinary teams have struggled with how to define the existing baseline for roads within Key Watersheds. Guidance on how to define the baseline roads or the discretionary ability to close roads was not included in the RMP Management Action/Direction for Key Watersheds. Information Bulletin OR-2000-134 issued on March 13, 2000, clarified what roads shall be included in the 1994 BLM road inventory base used as a starting point to monitor the “reduction of road mileage within Key Watersheds” as follows:

Any road in existence on BLM administered land as of April 1994, regardless of ownership or whether it was in the road records, shall be included in the 1994 base road inventory.

Also, include BLM-controlled roads on non-BLM administered lands. A BLM controlled road is one where the BLM has the authority to modify or close the road. Do not include skid roads/trails, as technically they are not roads.

For the Coos Bay District, this clarification can be accomplished by adding the language as stated above to page 7 of the RMP/ROD.

Minor Refinement of Management Actions/Direction relating to coarse woody debris retention in the Matrix.

The RMP/ROD describes the retention requirements for coarse woody debris (CWD) as follows: “A minimum of 120 linear feet of logs per acre, averaged over the cutting area and reflecting the species mix of the unit, will be retained in the cutting area. All logs shall have bark intact, be at least 16 inches in diameter at the large end, and be at least 16 feet in length...” (RMP/ROD pages 22, 28, 58).

Instruction Memorandum No. OR-95-028, Change 1 recognized “that in many cases there will be large diameter decay class 1 and 2 logs resulting from breakage during logging left on the unit. These log sections possess desirable CWD characteristics, but under the above standards and guidelines do not count because they are less than 16 feet long. Based on field examination of these large diameter, shorter length logs, it seems prudent to recognize that these tree sections

have a significant presence on the landscape and are likely to provide the desired CWD form and function despite the fact their length is shorter than the specified minimum. As such, districts may count decay class 1 and 2 tree sections equal to or greater than 30 inches in diameter on the large end that are between 6 and 16 feet in length toward the 120 linear feet requirement.”

Coarse Woody Debris Management

Information Bulletin OR 97-064 provided clarification on Implementation of Coarse Woody Debris Management Actions/Direction as shown on page 22, 28, and 53 of the Coos Bay ROD. The Information Bulletin provided options and clarification for the following CWD features:

- Retention of existing CWD;
- Crediting linear feet of logs;
- Crediting of large diameter short pieces using a cubic foot equivalency alternative;
- Standing tree CWD retention versus felling to provide CWD substrate, and;
- Application of the basic guideline in areas of partial harvest.

15 Percent Analysis

Joint BLM/FS final guidance, which incorporated the federal executives’ agreement, was issued on September 14, 1998, as BLM - Instruction Memorandum No. OR-98-100. It emphasizes terminology and intent related to the Standards and Guidelines (S&G), provides methods for completing the assessment for each fifth field watershed, dictates certain minimum documentation requirements and establishes effective dates for implementation.

Conversion to Cubic Measurement System

Beginning in FY 98 (October 1998) all timber sales will be measured and sold based on cubic measurement rules. All timber sales will be sold based upon volume of hundred cubic feet (CCF). The Coos Bay District RMP ROD declared an allowable harvest level of 5.3 million cubic feet. Information for changes in units of measure are contained in Instruction Memorandum No. OR - 97-045.

Land Acquisition and Disposal

The following acquisition and disposal actions have occurred on the District since the RMP ROD was published.

1994

Acquired via purchase approximately 111 acres adjacent to the New River ACEC in Curry County. The lands acquired by purchase will be managed as part of the New River ACEC with a Land Use Allocation (LUA) of District Defined Reserve.

Acquired via purchase approximately 127 acres archaeological site in Douglas County. The lands acquired by purchase will be managed as an archaeological site with a LUA of District

Defined Reserve.

1995

Acquired via purchase approximately 50 acres adjacent to the New River ACEC in Coos County.

Acquired via purchase approximately 54 acres adjacent to the New River ACEC in Curry County. The lands acquired by purchase will be managed as part of the New River ACEC with a LUA of District Defined Reserve.

Acquired Edson Park via donation, approximately 44 acres in Curry County. These lands will be managed as a recreation site, with a LUA of District Defined Reserve.

Acquired 160 acres adjacent to the North Fork Hunter Creek ACEC, disposed of 40 acres of Matrix lands in an exchange (a net increase of 120 acres) in Curry County. The lands acquired in this exchange will be managed as part of the ACEC with a LUA of District Defined Reserve.

Acquired approximately 56 acres adjacent to the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area (Spruce Reach Island) as a portion of an exchange originating on the Roseburg District. The lands acquired will be managed as part of the Elk Viewing Area with a LUA of District Defined Reserve.

1996

Public Law 104-333 transferred jurisdiction from the BLM of *Squaw Island, Zwagg Island, North Sisters Rock and...All federally-owned named, unnamed, surveyed and unsurveyed rocks, reefs, islets and islands lying within three geographic miles off the coast of Oregon and above mean high tide except Chiefs Islands... are designated as wilderness and shall become part of the Oregon Islands Wilderness under the jurisdiction of the US Fish and Wildlife Service.* This involves approximately 11 acres of PD land located in Coos and Curry Counties. These lands were included in the District Defined Reserve land use allocation.

1997

Acquired approximately 76 acres adjacent to the North Spit ACEC, disposed of approximately 320 acres (part of the effluent lagoon on the North Spit) in an exchange (a net decrease of 244 acres) in Coos County. The lands acquired will be managed as part of the North Spit ACEC with a LUA of District Defined Reserve.

1998

Acquired via purchase approximately 71 acres adjacent to the New River ACEC in Coos County. The lands acquired by purchase will be managed as part of the New River ACEC with a LUA of District Defined Reserve.

Disposed of approximately 5,410 acres of Matrix LUA lands in a jurisdictional transfer to the

BIA as the "Coquille Forest" in Coos County.

1999

The District disposed of approximately 2 acres of PD land located in Coos County by direct sale to Bally Bandon. These lands were included in the Matrix land use allocation.

2000

The District disposed of approximately 1 acre of CBWR land located in Coos County by direct sale to Enos Ralph. These lands were included in the Matrix land use allocation.

The District disposed of approximately 2 acres of CBWR land located in Coos County by direct sale to Leslie Crum. These lands were included in the Matrix (Connectivity/Diversity Block) land use allocation.

A Solicitor's Opinion was issued in FY 2000, which resolved title of the Coos Bay Wagon Road. Where the road crosses public land, a 100 foot strip belongs in fee title to the county. In the Coos Bay District, the ownership is Coos County; the portion in Douglas County which is in the Roseburg District, belongs to Douglas County. Approximately 15 miles of road crosses CBWR and O&C land in Coos Bay District. As a result of this opinion, the Matrix is reduced by approximately 137 acres and the LSR is reduced by approximately 55 acres.

Survey and Manage Species Management

Instruction Memorandum OR 97-009 provided Interim Guidance and Survey Protocol for the Red Tree Vole a Survey and Manage Component 2 species, in November 1996. (*Note: this protocol has been superceded by Instruction Memorandum OR 2000-37.*)

Management Recommendations were provided in January 1997 for 18 Bryophyte species.

Management Recommendations were provided in September 1997 for 29 groups of Survey and Manage Fungi species.

Survey and Manage Survey Protocols - Mollusks were provided in August 1998 as Instruction Memorandum No. OR-98-097.

Survey and Manage Survey Protocols - Lynx was provided in January 1999 as Instruction Memorandum No. OR-99-25.

Survey and Manage Survey Protocols - for fifteen Vascular Plant species was provided in January 1999 as Instruction Memorandum No. OR-99-26.

Survey and Manage Management Recommendations - for fifteen Vascular Plant species was provided in January 1999 as Instruction Memorandum No. OR-99-27.

Survey and Manage Management Recommendations - for nineteen aquatic mollusk species was provided in March 1999 as Instruction Memorandum No. OR-99-38.

Survey and Manage Management Recommendations - for five bryophyte species was provided in March 1999 as Instruction Memorandum No. OR-99-39.

Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2000-003 dated October 1999 transmitted Management Recommendations for 23 Terrestrial Mollusks.

Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2000-004 dated October 1999 transmitted survey protocol for five amphibians.

Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2000-015 dated November 1999 transmitted Management Recommendations for four Terrestrial Mollusks.

Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2000-017 dated December 1999 and June 2000 transmitted survey protocol and corrections for six bryophyte species.

Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2000-018 dated December 1999 transmitted survey protocol for seven fungi.

Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2000-037 dated February 2000 transmitted survey protocol for the red tree vole.

Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2000-042 dated March 2000 transmitted Management Recommendations for 29 lichens.

Information Bulletin No. OR-2000-315 dated August 2000 transmitted revised survey protocol for the Marbled Murrelet.

Instruction Memorandum No. OR-2000-086 dated September 2000 transmitted Management Recommendations for the red tree vole.

Marbled Murrelet Surveys

This plan maintenance clarifies the situations where conducting two years of survey prior to any human disturbance of marbled murrelet habitat may not be practical. In situations where only scattered, individual trees are affected, such as fisheries tree lining projects, hiring trained climbers to climb individual trees to look for murrelet nests can meet the intent of assuring marbled murrelet nesting habitat is not harmed. In some situations, climbers can detect murrelet nests several years after the nest has been used. With projects like tree lining where the impact is at the tree level and not the stand level, climbing actually gives better results for ascertaining the impact of the project to murrelets.

For the Coos Bay District this clarification can be accomplished by revising the language on page 36 as follows: Conduct surveys to accepted protocol standards prior to any human disturbance of marbled murrelet habitat. This revised language will provide more flexibility in conducting the required murrelet surveys, but will not result in the expansion of the scope of resource uses or restrictions or change the terms, conditions and decisions of the approved RMP.

Clarification of Administrative Actions That Are in Conformance with the RMP, Road Maintenance and Tree Falling for Timber Cruises

Administrative actions that are in conformance with the RMP are discussed in the Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan (ROD/RMP) for the Coos Bay District (page 4). Administrative actions are the day-to-day transactions that provide optimum use of the resources. Various administrative actions that are in conformance with the plan are specifically listed in the discussion, however, the list was not intended to be inclusive of all such actions ("These actions are in conformance with the plan. They include but are not limited to..." "These and other administrative actions will be conducted...").

The ROD/RMP and BLM planning regulations provide that potential minor changes, refinements or clarifications may take the form of plan maintenance actions (ROD/RMP pg 77, 43 CFR 1610.5-4). Maintenance actions are not considered a plan amendment. It is necessary to clarify the status of the day-to-day actions of road maintenance and tree falling for timber cruises.

Road Maintenance

This plan maintenance clarifies the relationship of routine road maintenance to the RMP. Under the RMP, routine road maintenance is considered an administrative action which is in conformance with the RMP. Routine road maintenance is performed day to day and provides for the optimum use and protection of the transportation system and natural resources.

The Coos Bay District road inventory includes approximately 1,800 miles of roads. Routine forest management activity includes maintenance of forest roads. While certain routine road maintenance is scheduled, other routine road maintenance is in response to specific needs that are identified by District personnel or the location of timber hauling activity for a given year. Although year to year levels of road maintenance vary, the District has maintained an average of 500 miles of road per year (Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement, page 3-8). This rate of maintenance provides that most District roads are maintained approximately every three years, although some roads may be maintained more frequently, or even on an annual basis. Road maintenance includes activities such as grading road surfaces, cleaning road ditches, cleaning culvert catch basins, minor culvert replacement, mulching and seeding of exposed slopes, clearing of fallen trees, removal of hazard trees, brushing for sight clearance, etc. Road maintenance may also include the correction of routine storm damage. Heavy storm damage to roads that require engineering and environmental design or analysis would not be considered routine road maintenance and would not be conducted as an administrative action. This clarification of the RMP does not result in the

expansion of the scope of resource uses or restrictions or change the terms, conditions and decisions of the approved RMP.

Tree Falling for Timber Cruises

This plan maintenance clarifies the relationship of tree falling for timber cruises to the RMP. Under the RMP, tree falling for timber cruises is considered an administrative action which is in conformance with the RMP. Tree falling is performed on a regular basis and provides for the optimum use and protection of the forest resource.

The Coos Bay District cruises forest stands to evaluate the timber available for proposed projects, including timber sales and land exchanges. Cruising involves indirect measurement of the standing timber volume and condition by non-destructive sampling of the stand. In conjunction with the cruise, a sub-set of this sample of trees may need to be felled to directly measure the timber volume and condition. This direct measurement is used to ensure the accuracy of the indirect measure of timber volume and condition. For many projects, "3-P" sampling may be used, in which the probability of selecting any tree in the stand is proportional to a predicted volume of timber ("probability is proportional to prediction" or "3-P"). For some projects, especially silvicultural thinning in relatively homogeneous stands, trees may be felled to construct a volume table in which the timber volume of sample trees is related to the tree diameter.

The number of trees felled is dependent on site and stand conditions, especially the amount of defect in the timber. In relatively homogeneous stands of young timber with little defect, few if any trees are needed to be felled. In large and heterogeneous stands, especially those with much timber defect, more trees may need to be felled in the project area. Trees felled are scattered widely and randomly over the project area, generally at a density of one tree per acre. Tree falling for timber cruises involves less than one percent of the trees in a stand. Felled trees are cut into lengths for direct measurement of volume and direct evaluation of timber condition. The removal or retention of the felled trees is addressed in a project specific environmental assessment. Tree falling for timber cruises does not take place in late-successional reserves. This clarification of the RMP does not result in the expansion of the scope of resource uses or restrictions or change the terms, conditions and decisions of the approved RMP.

FY 2001 Plan Maintenance Items

2001 Survey and Manage Amendment to the Northwest Forest Plan

The Survey and Manage mitigation in the Northwest Forest Plan was amended in January 2001 through the signing of the Record of Decision (ROD) for the "*Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for Amendment to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines.*" The intent of the amendment was to incorporate up-to-date science into management of Survey and Manage species and to utilize the agencies' limited resources more efficiently. The ROD provides approximately the same

level of protection intended in the Northwest Forest Plan but eliminates inconsistent and redundant direction and establishes a process for adding or removing species when new information becomes available.

The ROD reduced the number of species requiring the Survey and Manage mitigation, dropping 72 species in all or part of their range. The remaining species were then placed into 6 different management categories, based on their relative rarity, whether surveys can be easily conducted, and whether there is uncertainty as to their need to be included in this mitigation. The following table shows a break down of the placement of these 346 species, and a brief description of management actions required for each.

Redefine Categories Based on Species Characteristics			
Relative Rarity	Pre-Disturbance Surveys Practical	Pre-Disturbance Surveys Not Practical	Status Undetermined Pre-disturbance Surveys Not Practical
Rare	Category A - 57 species • Manage All Known Sites • Pre-Disturbance Surveys • Strategic Surveys	Category B - 222 species • Manage All Known Sites • N/A • Strategic Surveys	Category E - 22 species • Manage All Known Sites • N/A • Strategic Surveys
Uncommon	Category C - 10 species • Manage High-Priority Sites • Pre-Disturbance Surveys • Strategic Surveys	Category D - 14 species ¹ • Manage High-Priority Sites • N/A • Strategic Surveys	Category F - 21 species • N/A • N/A • Strategic Surveys

¹ Includes three species for which pre-disturbance surveys are not necessary

The ROD identifies species management direction for each of the above categories. Uncommon species categories C and D require the management of “high priority” sites only, while category F requires no known site management. The new Standards and Guidelines also establish an in-depth process for reviewing and evaluating the placement of species into the different management categories. This process allows for adding, removing, or moving species around into various categories, based on the new information acquired through our surveys.

Approval of the *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendment to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standard and Guidelines* amended the Standards and Guidelines contained in the Northwest Forest Plan Record of Decision related to Survey and Manage, Protection Buffers, Protect Sites from Grazing, Manage Recreation Areas to Minimize Disturbance to Species, and Provide Additional Protection for Caves, Mines, and Abandoned Wooden Bridges and Building That Are Used as Roost Sites for Bats. These standards and guidelines were removed and replaced by the contents of the *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendment to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standard and Guidelines*.

Plan Maintenance actions to delete all references to Management Action/Direction for Survey and Manage and Protection Buffer species in the Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan and Appendices and adopt the Standards and Guidelines contained in the *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendment to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures* are required in response to the Record of Decision.

Copies of the ROD and Final SEIS may be obtained by writing the Regional Ecosystem Office at PO Box 3623, Portland, Oregon 97208, or they can be accessed at <http://www.or.blm.gov/nwfpnepa>.

Land Acquisition and Disposal

The following acquisition actions have occurred on the District in FY 2001.

Acquired approximately 44 acres within the Coos Bay Shorelands ACEC, in Coos County. The lands acquired will be managed as part of the Coos Bay Shorelands ACEC with a LUA of District Defined Reserve.

As a result of these land actions, Table 1 published in the Coos Bay RMP ROD is hereby updated as shown in Table 39.

Table 39. (Revised) BLM-Administered Land in the Planning Area by County (In Acres)							
County	O&C	CBWR	PD	Acquired	Other	Total Surface ¹	Reserved Minerals
Coos	93,943	60,447	6,195	444	0	160,955	7,828
Curry	3,258	0	28,762	270	0	32,290	2,589
Douglas	123,558	636	6,369	133	0	130,696	1,735
Lane	154	0	401	0	0	555	0
Totals	220,913	61,083	41,683	817	0	324,496	12,152

¹ Acres are based on the master title plat and titles for land acquisitions and disposals. It reflects changes in ownership and land status from March 1993 to September 2001. Acres are not the same as shown in the GIS.

Third Year Evaluation

On July 31, 2001, the Oregon/Washington State Director, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), issued the following findings based on the Third Year Plan Evaluation for the Coos Bay District.

“The legislated transfer of Coos Bay District administered lands to the Coquille Indian Tribe and the creation of additional late-successional land use allocations through the discovery and protection of additional occupied marbled murrelet sites as required under the Northwest Forest Plan and Coos Bay District RMP has resulted in a reduction of the land base available for planned timber harvest. These reductions which are non-discretionary under either law or management action/direction require that the annual productive capacity (allowable harvest level) of the South Coast - Curry Master Units be reduced from its current level. I hereby declare that, effective October 1, 1998, the annual productive capacity of the South Coast - Curry Master Unit is 4.5 million cubic feet. Because this variation in ASQ is consistent with RMP assumptions and was discussed in both the RMP FEIS and RMP Record of Decision, a plan amendment is not warranted.

Based on this plan evaluation which included information through Fiscal Year 1998, I find that the Coos Bay District RMP goals and objectives are being met or are likely to be met, and that the environmental consequences of the plan are similar to those anticipated in the RMP FEIS and that there is no new information, as of September 30, 1998, that would substantively alter the RMP conclusions. Therefore a plan amendment or plan revision of the Coos Bay District RMP is not warranted. This document meets the requirements for a plan evaluation as provided in 43 CFR 1610.4-9.”

This Plan Maintenance changes the Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan (RMP) by deleting all references to the previously declared Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) of 5.3 million cubic feet (MMCF)(32 million board feet [MMBF]) and replacing it with 4.5 MMCF (27 MMBF) in the RMP and Appendices. In addition, the non-interchangeable component of the allowable sale quantity attributable to Key Watersheds (as stated on page 7 of the RMP) is reduced from approximately 0.5 MMCF (3 MMBF) to approximately 0.4 MMCF (2.4 MMBF).

Glossary

Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) - The gross amount of timber volume, including salvage, that may be sold annually from a specified area over a stated period of time in accordance with the management plan. Formerly referred to as “allowable cut.”

Anadromous Fish - Fish that are hatched and reared in freshwater, move to the ocean to grow and mature, and return to freshwater to reproduce. Salmon, steelhead, shad are examples.

Archaeological Site - A geographic locale that contains the material remains of prehistoric and/or historic human activity.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) - An area of BLM-administered lands where special management attention is needed to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes; or to protect life and provide safety from natural hazards. (Also see Potential ACEC.)

Best Management Practices (BMP) - Methods, measures, or practices designed to prevent or reduce water pollution. Not limited to structural and nonstructural controls, and procedures for operations and maintenance. Usually, BMPs are applied as a system of practices rather than a single practice.

Biological Diversity - The variety of life and its processes, including a complexity of species, communities, gene pools, and ecological function.

Board Foot (BF) - A unit of solid wood that is one foot square and one inch thick.

Candidate Species - Those plants and animals included in Federal Register “Notices of Review” that are being considered by the Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for listing as threatened or endangered. There are two categories that are of primary concern to BLM. These are:

Category 1. Taxa for which the USFWS has substantial information on hand to support proposing the species for listing as threatened or endangered. Listing proposals are either being prepared or have been delayed by higher priority listing work.

Category 2. Taxa for which the USFWS has information to indicate that listing is possibly appropriate. Additional information is being collected.

Commercial Thinning - The removal of merchantable trees from an even-aged stand to encourage growth of the remaining trees.

Connectivity/Diversity blocks - Connectivity/Diversity blocks are specific lands spaced throughout the Matrix lands, which have similar goals as Matrix but have specific Standards &

Guidelines which affect their timber production. They are managed on longer rotations (150 years), retain more green trees following regeneration harvest (12-18) and must maintain 25-30 percent of the block in late successional forest.

Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Lands - Public lands granted to the Southern Oregon Company and subsequently reconveyed to the United States.

Cubic Foot - A unit of solid wood that is one foot square and one foot thick.

Cumulative Effect - The impact that results from identified actions when they are added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of who undertakes such other actions. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

Density Management - Cutting of trees for the primary purpose of widening their spacing so that growth of remaining trees can be accelerated. Density management harvest can also be used to improve forest health, open the forest canopy, or accelerate the attainment of old growth characteristics if maintenance or restoration of biological diversity is the objective.

District Defined Reserves - Areas designated for the protection of specific resources, flora, fauna, and other values. These areas are not included in other land use allocations nor in the calculation of the ASQ.

Endangered Species - Any species defined through the Endangered Species Act as being in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range and published in the Federal Register.

Environmental Assessment (EA) - A systematic analysis of site-specific BLM activities used to determine whether such activities have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment and whether a formal environmental impact statement is required and also to aid an agency's compliance with NEPA when no EIS is necessary.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) - A formal document to be filed with the Environmental Protection Agency and that considers significant environmental impacts expected from implementation of a major federal action.

Extensive Recreation Management Areas (ERMAs) - All BLM-administered lands outside Special Recreation Management Areas. These areas may include developed and primitive recreation sites with minimal facilities.

General Forest Management Area (GFMA) - Forest land managed on a regeneration harvest cycle of 70-110 years. A biological legacy of six to eight green trees per acre would be retained to assure forest health. Commercial thinning would be applied where practicable and where

research indicates there would be gains in timber production.

Green Tree Retention - A stand management practice in which live trees—as well as snags and large down wood—are left as biological legacies within harvest units to provide habitat components over the next management cycle.

Harvested Volume or Harvested Acres - Refers to timber sales where trees are cut and taken to a mill during the fiscal year. Typically, this volume was sold over several years. This is more indicative of actual support for local economies during a given year.

Hazardous Materials - Anything that poses a substantive present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed.

Land Use Allocations - Allocations that define allowable uses/activities, restricted uses/activities, and prohibited uses/activities. They may be expressed in terms of area such as acres or miles. Each allocation is associated with a specific management objective.

Late-Successional Forests - Forest seral stages that include mature and old-growth age classes, 80 years and older.

Late-Successional Reserve (LSR) - A forest in its mature and/or old-growth stages that has been reserved.

Matrix Lands - Federal land outside of reserves and special management areas that will be available for timber harvest at varying levels.

Noxious Plant/Weed - A plant specified by law as being especially undesirable, troublesome, and difficult to control.

O&C Lands - Public lands granted to the Oregon and California Railroad Company and subsequently revested to the United States, that are managed by the BLM under the authority of the O&C Lands Act.

Offered (sold) Volume or Offered (sold) Acres - Any timber sold during the year by auction or negotiated sales, including modifications to contracts. This is more of a “pulse” check on the district’s success in meeting ASQ goals than it is a socioeconomic indicator, since the volume can get to market over a period of several years. It should be noted that for this APS we are considering “offered” the same as “sold”. Occasionally sales do not sell. They may be reworked and sold later or dropped from the timber sale program. Those sold later will be picked up in the APS tracking process for the year sold. Those dropped will not be tracked in the APS process.

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) - Any motorized track or wheeled vehicle designed for cross

country travel over natural terrain. (The term “Off-Highway Vehicle” is used in place of the term “Off-Road Vehicle” to comply with the purposes of Executive Orders 11644 and 11989. The definition for both terms is the same.)

Off-Highway Vehicle Designation

Open: Designated areas and trails where off-highway vehicles may be operated subject to operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in BLM Manuals 8341 and 8343.

Limited: Designated areas and trails where off-highway vehicles are subject to restrictions limiting the number or types of vehicles, date, and time of use; limited to existing or designated roads and trails.

Closed: Areas and trails where the use of off-highway vehicles is permanently or temporarily prohibited. Emergency use is allowed.

Plantation Maintenance - Actions in an unestablished forest stand to promote the survival of desired crop trees.

Plantation Release - All activities associated with promoting the dominance and/or growth of desired tree species within an established forest stand.

Precommercial Thinning - The practice of removing some of the trees less than merchantable size from a stand so that remaining trees will grow faster.

Prescribed Fire - A fire burning under specified conditions to accomplish certain planned objectives.

“Projected Acres” - are displayed by modeled age class for the decade. These “modeled” age class acres are estimates derived from modeling various silvicultural prescriptions for regeneration, commercial thinning, and density management harvest. Modeled age class acre projections may or may not correspond to “Offered” or “Harvested” age class acres at this point in the decade. Additional age classes are scheduled for regeneration, commercial thinning, or density management harvest at other points in the decade.

Public Domain Lands (PD) - Original holdings of the United States never granted or conveyed to other jurisdictions, or reacquired by exchange for other public domain lands.

Regeneration Harvest - Timber harvest conducted with the partial objective of opening a forest stand to the point where favored tree species will be re-established.

Regional Ecosystem Office (REO) - The main function of this office is to provide staff work and support to the Regional Interagency Executive Committee so the standards and guidelines in the forest management plan can be successfully implemented.

Research Natural Area (RNA) - An area that contains natural resource values of scientific

interest and is managed primarily for research and educational purposes.

Resource Management Plan (RMP) - A land use plan prepared by the BLM under current regulations in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

Right-of-Way (R/W) - A permit or an easement that authorizes the use of public lands for specified purposes, such as pipelines, roads, telephone lines, electric lines, reservoirs, and the lands covered by such an easement or permit.

Rural Interface Areas (RIA) - Areas where BLM-administered lands are adjacent to or intermingled with privately-owned lands zoned for 1- to 20-acre lots, or areas that already have residential development.

Seral Stages - The series of relatively transitory plant communities that develop during ecological succession from bare ground to the climax stage. There are five stages:

Early Seral Stage: The period in the life of a forest stand from crown closure to ages 15-40. Due to stand density, the brush, grass, or herbs rapidly decrease in the stand. Hiding cover may be present.

Mid Seral Stage: The period in the life of a forest stand from crown closure to first merchantability. Usually ages 15 through 40. Due to stand density, the brush, grass, or herbs rapidly decrease in the stand. Hiding cover is usually present.

Late Seral Stage: The period in the life of a forest stand from first merchantability to culmination of mean annual increment. Usually ages 40 to 100 years of age. Forest stands are dominated by conifers or hardwoods; canopy closure often approaches 100 percent. During this period, stand diversity is minimal, except that conifer mortality rates and snag formation will be fairly rapid. Big game hiding and thermal cover is present. Forage is minimal except in understocked stands.

Mature Seral Stage: The period in the life of a forest stand from culmination of mean annual increment to an old-growth stage or to 200 years. Conifer and hardwood growth gradually decline, and larger trees increase significantly in size. This is a time of gradually increasing stand diversity. Understory development increases in response to openings in the canopy from disease, insects, and windthrow. Vertical diversity increases. Larger snags are formed. Big game hiding cover, thermal cover, and some forage are present.

Old-Growth: This stage constitutes the potential plant community capable of existing on a site given the frequency of natural disturbance events. For forest communities, this stage exists from approximately age 200 until the time when stand replacement occurs and secondary succession begins again. Depending on fire frequency and intensity, old-growth forests may have different structures, species composition, and age distributions. In forests

with longer periods between natural disturbance, the forest structure will be more even-aged at late mature or early old growth stages.

As mortality occurs, stands develop greater structural complexity. Replacement of trees lost to fire, windthrow, or insects results in the creation of a multi-layered canopy. There may be a shift toward more shade-tolerant species. Big game hiding cover, thermal cover, and forage is present.

Silvicultural Prescription - A professional plan for controlling the establishment, composition, constitution, and growth of forests.

Site Preparation - Any action taken in conjunction with a reforestation effort (natural or artificial) to create an environment that is favorable for survival of suitable trees during the first growing season. This environment can be created by altering ground cover, soil, or microsite conditions through using biological, mechanical, or manual clearing, prescribed burns, herbicides, or a combination of methods.

Special Forest Products (SFP) - Firewood, shake bolts, mushrooms, ferns, floral greens, berries, mosses, bark, grasses, and other forest material that could be harvested in accordance with the objectives and guidelines in the proposed resource management plan.

Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) - An area where a commitment has been made to provide specific recreation activity and experience opportunities. These areas usually require a high level of recreation investment and/or management. They include recreation sites, but recreation sites alone do not constitute SRMAs.

SEIS Special Attention Species - a term which incorporates the "Survey and Manage" and "Protection Buffer" species from the Northwest Forest Plan. (RMP32).

Special Status Species - Plant or animal species falling in any of the following categories:

- Threatened or Endangered Species
- Proposed Threatened or Endangered Species
- Candidate Species
- State Listed Species
- Bureau Sensitive Species
- Bureau Assessment Species

Visual Resource Management (VRM) - The inventory and planning actions to identify visual values and establish objectives for managing those values and the management actions to achieve visual management objectives.

Acronyms/Abbreviations

ACEC	- Area of Critical Environmental Concern
ACS	- Aquatic Conservation Strategy
APS	- Annual Program Summary
ASQ	- Allowable Sale Quantity
BA	- Biological Assessment
BIA	- Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	- Bureau of Land Management
BMP	- Best Management Practice
CBWR	- Coos Bay Wagon Road
CCF	- Hundred cubic feet
C/DB	- Connectivity/Diversity Blocks
CERTs	- Community Economic Revitalization Teams
COE	- US Army Corps of Engineers
CT	- Commercial Thinning
CWA	- Clean Water Act
CWD	- Coarse woody debris
CX	- Categorical Exclusions
DBH	- Diameter Breast Height
DEQ	- Department of Environmental Quality
DM	- Density Management
EA	- Environmental Analysis
EIS	- Environmental Impact Statement
ERFO	- Emergency Relief Federally Owned
ERMA	- Extensive Recreation Management Areas
ESA	- Endangered Species Act
ESU	- Evolutionarily Significant Unit
FEIS	- Final Environmental Impact Statement
FONSI	- Finding of No Significant Impacts
FY	- Fiscal Year
GFMA	- General Forest Management Area
GIS	- Geographic Information System
GPS	- Global Positioning System
IDT	- Interdisciplinary Teams
ISMS	- Interagency Species Management System
JITW	- Jobs-in-the-Woods
LSR	- Late-Successional Reserve
LUA	- Land Use Allocation
LWD	- Large woody debris
MBF	- Thousand board feet
MMBF	- Million board feet
MOU	- Memorandum of Understanding

NEPA	-	National Environmental Policy Act
NFP	-	Northwest Forest Plan
NHS	-	National Historic Site
NMFS	-	National Marine Fisheries Service
NRDA	-	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
OCEAN	-	Oregon Coastal Environment Awareness Network
O&C	-	Oregon and California Revested Lands
ODFW	-	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
ODOT	-	Oregon Department of Transportation
OSU	-	Oregon State University
PAC(s)	-	Provincial Advisory Council(s)
PD	-	Public Domain Lands
PIMT	-	Provincial Implementation Monitoring Team
PL	-	Public Law
POC	-	Port-Orford Cedar
R&PP	-	Recreation and Public Purpose
REO	-	Regional Ecosystem Office
RIEC	-	Regional Interagency Executive Committee
RH	-	Regeneration Harvest
RIEC	-	Regional Interagency Executive Committee
RMP	-	Resource Management Plan
RMP/ROD	-	The <i>Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan</i> and <i>Record of Decision</i>
ROD	-	Record of Decision
RR	-	Riparian Reserve
R/W	-	Right-of-Way
SEIS	-	Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement
S&M	-	Survey and Manage
SRMA	-	Special Recreation Management Areas
TMO	-	Timber Management Objective(s)
TNC	-	The Nature Conservancy
USFS	-	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	-	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	-	U.S. Geologic Service
WQMP	-	Water Quality Management Plan

Appendix A

Coos Bay District Watershed Analysis Summary

Coos Bay District Watershed Analysis Summary								
(Reported acres are for Coos Bay District only. Some analyzes included additional acres on other BLM Districts. ¹⁾)								
Name	Iteration	BLM Acres	Non-BLM Acres	Total Acres	Square Miles	Percent BLM	BLM acres: Running total of first iteration accomplishment	Percent of Coos Bay District covered by a first iteration WSA based the following total BLM acres:
							321,746	
FY 94								
Lower Umpqua Frontal	1 st	13,826	26,088	39,914	62	35%		
Middle Fork Coquille	1 st	42,773	101,145	143,918	225	30%		
Total FY 94		56,599	127,233	183,832	287	31%	56,599	18%
FY 95								
Sandy Creek ²	2 nd	5,943	6,785	12,728	20	47%		
Smith River ³	1 st	2,826	1,853	4,679	7	60%		
Paradise Creek	1 st	6,648	5,590	12,238	19	54%		
Middle Creek	1 st	19,393	13,063	32,456	51	60%		
North Coquille ⁴	1 st	7,544	20,275	27,819	43	27%		
Fairview ⁵	1 st	6,725	12,533	19,258	30	35%		
Middle Umpqua Frontal ⁶ (Waggoner Ck Drainage)	1 st	1,050	2,335	3,385	5	31%		
Total FY 95 (includes 1st, 2nd iteration acres)		49,079	60,099	109,178	171	45%		
FY 1st iteration only		44,186	55,649	99,835	156	44%	100,785	31%

¹ Some acre figures in this table are different from those reported in previous years. Large changes are the result of excluding those acres covered by our watershed documents that are outside the Coos Bay District boundary. Small changes are attributable to differences in sort criteria used to obtain these acres using GIS.

² Sandy Creek Subwatershed is in the Middle Fork Coquille Watershed and is a more specific analysis at the subwatershed scale.

³ Roseburg District BLM prepared the Smith River (covers Coos Bay's Lower Upper Smith Subwatershed) watershed analysis document. Only those acres on Coos Bay District are reported in this table.

⁴ The hydrologic unit used in this document was based on the superceded analytical watershed GIS theme. Hudson Drainage was moved from the North Coquille Subwatershed to the Fairview Subwatershed when we corrected the subwatershed boundaries.

⁵ See footnote 4

⁶ Roseburg District BLM prepared this document

Name	Iteration	BLM Acres	Non-BLM Acres	Total Acres	Square Miles	Percent BLM	BLM acres: Running total of first iteration accomplishment	Percent of Coos Bay District covered by a first iteration WSA based the following total BLM acres: 321,746
FY 96								
Sandy Remote ⁷	2 nd / 3 rd	10,374	13,620	23,994	37	43%		
Middle Smith River	1 st	22,400	29,909	52,309	82	43%		
Mill Creek	1 st	24,506	60,653	85,159	133	29%		
Oxbow	1 st	23,463	17,956	41,419	65	57%		
Lower South Fork Coquille	1 st	7,353	48,716	56,069	88	13%		
West Fork Smith River	1 st	11,121	5,200	16,321	26	68%		
Tioga Creek ⁸	1 st	15,788	8,866	24,654	39	64%		
Total FY 96 (includes 1st, 2 nd / 3 rd iteration acres)		115,005	184,920	299,925	469	38%		
FY 1 st iteration only		104,631	171,300	275,931	431	38%	205,416	64%
FY 97								
Big Creek ⁹	2 nd	10,083	6,586	16,669	26	60%		
Smith River ¹⁰ (North Smith)	2 nd it. ac.	33,519	35,875	69,394	108	48%		
	1 st it. ac.	3,694	68,210	71,904	112	5%		
Upper Middle Umpqua	1 st	7,235	22,206	29,441	46	25%		
Middle Main Coquille/ No. Fk. Mouth/ Catching Ck.	1 st	5,728	83,858	89,586	140	6%		
North Fork Chetco	1 st	9,263	16,299	25,562	40	36%		
Total FY 97 (1 st plus subsequent iteration acres)		69,522	233,034	302,556	473	23%		
FY 97 1 st iteration acres only		25,920	190,573	216,493	338	12%	231,336	72%

⁷ The Sandy Remote Watershed Analysis covers the Sandy Creek and Remote Subwatersheds. They are both parts of the Middle Fork Coquille Watershed, which was analyzed at the watershed scale in a FY 1994 document. The Sandy Remote Watershed Analysis is a more specific analysis at the subwatershed scale.

⁸ Superseded by the FY 2000 version of the South Fork Coos Watershed Analysis.

⁹ Big Creek Subwatershed is in the Middle Fork Coquille Watershed and is a more specific analysis at the subwatershed scale.

¹⁰ The Siuslaw National Forest prepared the North Smith Watershed Analysis document. The document was prepared at the watershed scale and encompasses some areas previously covered by the Coos Bay District at the subwatershed scale. Only acres within the Coos Bay District boundaries are shown in the table.

Name	Iteration	BLM Acres	Non-BLM Acres	Total Acres	Square Miles	Percent BLM	BLM acres: Running total of first iteration accomplishment	Percent of Coos Bay District covered by a first iteration WSA based the following total BLM acres:
							321,746	
FY 98								
Middle Umpqua Frontal ¹¹	2 nd	22,634	40,505	63,139	99	36%		
Lower Umpqua ¹²	1 st	1,548	58,688	60,236	94	3%		
Hunter Creek ¹³	1 st	3,564	24,609	28,173	44	13%		
Total FY 98 (1 st plus subsequent iteration acres)		27,746	123,802	151,548	237	18%		
FY 98 1 st iteration only acres		5,112	83,297	88,409	138	6%	236,448	73%
FY 99								
South Fork Coos River	2 nd it. ac.	15,788	8,866	24,654	39	64%		
	1 st it. ac.	16,047	117,371	133,418	208	12%		
East Fork Coquille	1 st	45,636	38,369	84,005	131	54%		
Lobster Creek ¹⁴	1 st	1,402	42,723	44,125	69	3%		
Total FY 99 (1 st plus subsequent iteration acres)		78,873	207,329	286,202	447	28%		
FY 99 1 st iteration only acres		63,085	198,463	261,548	409	24%	299,533	93%
FY 2000								
South Fork Coos River ¹⁵	3 rd	31,835	126,237	158,072	247	20%		
Total FY 2000 (1 st plus subsequent iteration acres)		31,835	126,237	158,072	247	20%		
FY 2000 1 st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%

¹¹ This 2nd iteration document addresses management activities and the attainment of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives in the Middle Umpqua Frontal Watershed. The 1st iteration documents covering this assessment are the 1994 Lower Umpqua Frontal, the 1995 Paradise Creek, and the western part of the 1997 Upper Middle Umpqua watershed analyses.

¹² The Siuslaw National Forest prepared the Lower Umpqua Watershed Analysis (Lower Umpqua Frontal) with in put from the Coos Bay BLM office.

¹³ The Siskiyou National Forest contracted with Engineering Science and Technology to prepare the Hunter Creek Watershed Analysis. Coos Bay BLM Office input and information used to prepare the document.

¹⁴ The Siskiyou National Forest will do this analysis with BLM in put.

¹⁵ Listed as version 1.2. Replaces the FY 1996 Tioga Creek and the FY 99 South Fork Coos River documents

Name	Iteration	BLM Acres	Non-BLM Acres	Total Acres	Square Miles	Percent BLM	BLM acres: Running total of first iteration accomplishment	Percent of Coos Bay District covered by a first iteration WSA based the following total BLM acres: 321,746
FY 2001								
North Fork Coquille	2 nd	36,861	61,606	98,467	154	37%		
South Fork Coos River ¹⁶	3 rd	31,835	126,237	158,072	247	20%		
Total planned for FY 2001 (1 st plus subsequent iteration acres)		68,696	187,843	256,539	401	27%		
1 st iteration only acres planned for FY 2001		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%
Planned FY 2002								
Middle Umpqua River	2 nd	22,626	40,513	63,139	99	36%		
Upper Umpqua ¹⁷	2 nd	6,396	19,511	25,907	40	25%		
Total planned for FY 2002 (1 st plus subsequent iteration acres)		29,022	60,024	89,046	139	33%		
1 st iteration only acres planned for FY 2002		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%

¹⁶ Replaces the FY 1996 Tioga Creek, and the FY 99 and FY 00 South Fork Coos River documents

¹⁷ The Roseburg District BLM will do this analysis with Coos Bay District input

Appendix B

Comparisons Between ROD Commitments and Actual Harvest

Table B-1 displays the anticipated acres and volume to be harvested from the Matrix LUA by age class, either by regeneration harvest and/or commercial thinning and selective cut/salvage, as well as the accomplishments for FY 95 to FY 2001. Management of the C/DB area was based on an area control method, which did not break the harvested areas into age classes. Only conifer volume harvested from the Matrix counts toward the ASQ volume commitment. It was recognized that density management treatments within the Riparian Reserves (RR) or Late-Successional Reserves (LSR) would occur to provide habitat conditions for late-successional species, or to develop desired structural components meeting the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. It was estimated that approximately 5 MMBF could be harvested from these LUAs annually. Volume harvested from the RR or LSR LUAs does not contribute to the ASQ.

It should be noted that in most FYs, road construction occurred in areas of 30 to 50 year age classes. Harvest associated with road construction is shown as a regeneration harvest. Stand conversion also occurred in the 40-49 year age class, and some right-of-way clearing occurred within LSRs, and is included as a regeneration harvest. Several small sales occurred in LSRs involving the salvage of trees blown down across roads. These sales are shown as selective cuts in the table. In FYs 97 and 2000 commercial thinning of progeny test sites occurred in stands in the 20-29 age class. This activity is in a younger age class than we anticipated in preparing the decadal commitment.

Figure B-1 compares the ROD modeled age class distribution for the first decade with the actual harvested age class for the FY 95 to FY 2001 period. Figures B-2 and B-3 display the regeneration harvest and partial harvest acres by 10 year age class and Land Use Allocation for FY 95 to 2001. As mentioned above, some road construction and stand conversion occurred in the 30, 40, and 50 year age classes, and are shown as regeneration harvest in Figure B-2. Also, some salvage or selective harvest along roads occurred in older age classes, including 1 acre in both the 190 and 200+ age classes within LSRs, and are shown as salvage/selective cut in Figure B-3.

Table B-1. ROD Harvest Commitments and Annual Accomplishments (Acres and MMBF by Age Class)												
Age Class	ROD Decadal Commitment				Accomplishment FY 2001				Accomplishments FY 95 to FY 2001			
	LUA	Regeneration Harvest		Thinning	LUA	Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut	LUA	Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut
		Acres	Volume ¹			Acres	Volume ¹			Acres	Volume ¹	
20-29	Matrix ²	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0.050
					C/DB	1	2	0	C/DB	1	2	0.115
					RR ³	0	0	0	RR ³	0	0	0.048
					LSR ³	0	0	0	LSR ³	0	0	0.457
	Sub Total	0	0	0		1	2	0		1	2	0.670
30-39	Matrix ²	0	0	1600	GFMA	0	0	19	GFMA	50	0.618	5.349
					C/DB	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0
					RR ³	0	0	0	RR ³	0	0	1.268
					LSR ³	0	0	0	LSR ³	0	0	0.505
	Sub Total	0	0	1600		0	0	19		50	0.618	7.122
40-49	Matrix ²	0	0	1900	GFMA	57	0.506	1021	GFMA	63	0.745	13.949
					C/DB	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0
					RR ³	0	0	363	RR ³	32	0.144	4.669
					LSR ³	0	0	0	LSR ³	0	0	0
	Sub Total	0	0	1900		57	0.506	1,384		95	0.889	18.618
50-59	Matrix ²	100	1	1600	GFMA	0	0	0	GFMA	36	0.959	17.894
					C/DB	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0
					RR ³	0	0	0	RR ³	11	0.146	6.171
					LSR ³	0	0	0	LSR ³	9	0.419	1.323
	Sub Total	100	1	1600		0	0	0		56	1.524	25.388
60-79	Matrix ²	500	12.5	1000	GFMA	0	0	0	GFMA	232	11.202	1.216
					C/DB	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0
					RR ³	0	0	0	RR ³	0	0	1.191
					LSR ³	0	0	0	LSR ³	0	0	0
	Sub Total	500	12.5	1000		0	0	0		232	11.202	2.407

Table B-1. ROD Harvest Commitments and Annual Accomplishments (continued)

Age Class	ROD Decadal Commitment				Accomplishment FY 2001				Accomplishments FY 95 to FY 2001			
	Regeneration Harvest		Thinning		Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut		Regeneration Harvest		Thinning/Selective Cut	
	LUA	Acres	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹	LUA	Acres	Volume ¹	LUA	Acres	Volume ¹	Acres
80-99	Matrix ²	400	13.4	0	0	GFMA	7	198	0	0	GFMA	174
						C/DB	13	0	0	0	C/DB	13
						RR ³	0	0	0	0	RR ³	0
						LSR ³	0	0	0	0	LSR ³	0
	Sub Total	400	13.4	0	0		20	198	0	0		187
100-199	Matrix ²	3700	178.6	0	0	GFMA	21	1,551	0	0	GFMA	983
						C/DB	33	1,702	0	0	C/DB	33
						RR ³	0	0	0	0	RR ³	1
						LSR ³	0	0	0	0	LSR ³	0
	Sub Total	3700	178.6	0	0		54	3,253	0	0		289
200 +	Matrix ²	1100	58.5	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	186
						C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0
						RR ³	0	0	0	0	RR ³	0
						LSR ³	0	0	0	0	LSR ³	0
	Sub Total	1100	58.5	0	0		0	0	0	0		186
Total	Matrix ²	5800	264	6100	57	GFMA	85	2,255	1040	10,917	GFMA	2000
						C/DB	47	1,704	0	0	C/DB	47
						RR ³	0	0	363	4,002	RR ³	12
						LSR ³	0	0	0	0	LSR ³	9
Total ⁴		5800	264	6100	57		132	3,959	1403	14,919		2068
												5246
												54,459

¹ Only coniferous volume from the Matrix contributes to the ASQ.² ROD commitment is for the Matrix only; Matrix includes both the General Forest Management Area (GFMA) and Connectivity/Diversity Blocks (C/DB)³ No ROD commitment for the Riparian Reserves (RR) or Late-Successional Reserves (LSR) - Opportunity to treat areas where treatments meet the Objectives for these LUAs.⁴ Does not include hardwood or miscellaneous volume harvested.

Figure B-1. Comparison of ROD Modeled Acres and Actual Harvested Acres

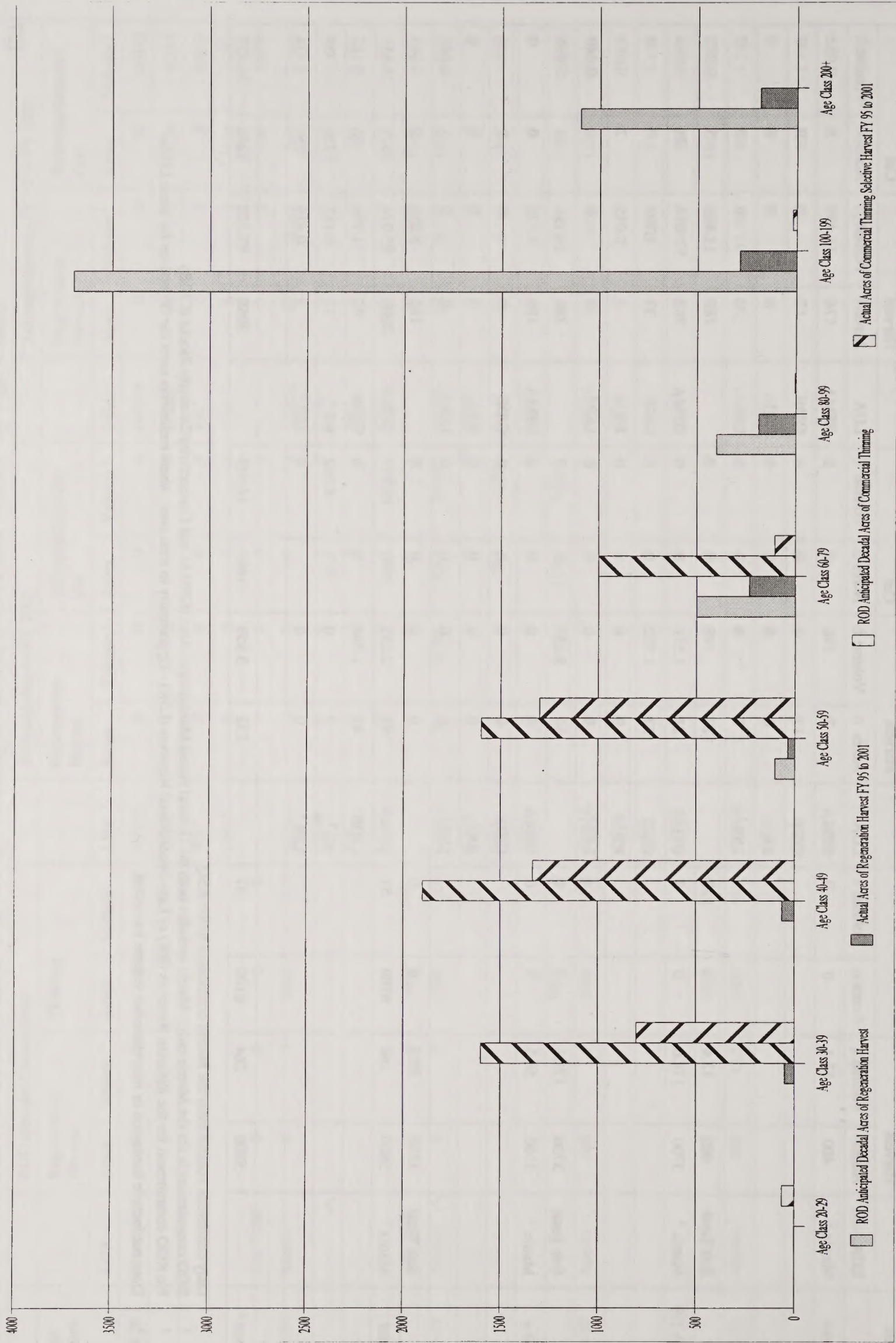


Figure B-2. Regeneration Harvest Acres by Age Class and Land Use Allocation

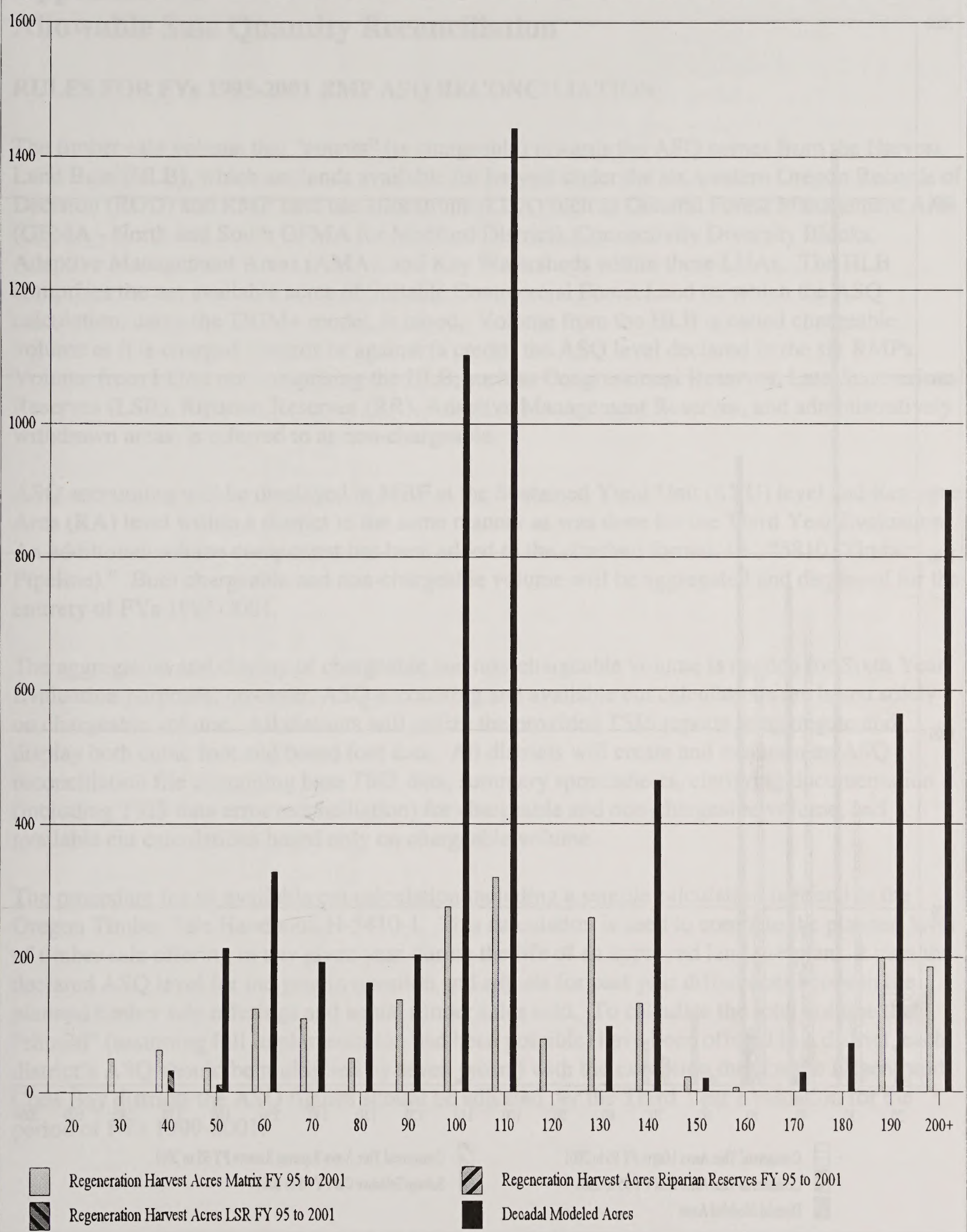
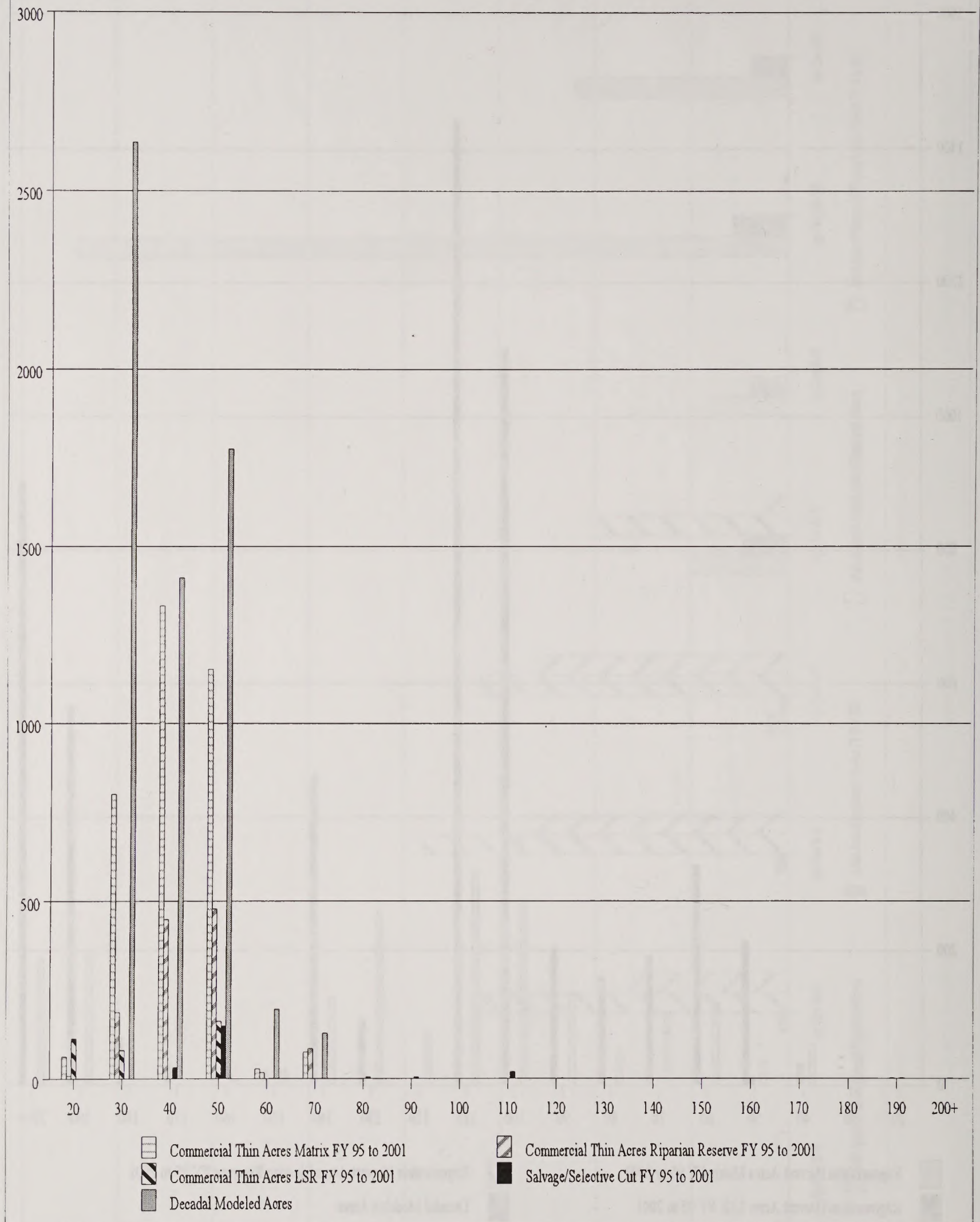


Figure B-3. Partial Harvest Acres by Age Class and Land Use Allocation



Appendix B-1

Allowable Sale Quantity Reconciliation

RULES FOR FYs 1995-2001 RMP ASQ RECONCILIATION:

The timber sale volume that “counts” (is chargeable) towards the ASQ comes from the Harvest Land Base (HLB), which are lands available for harvest under the six western Oregon Records of Decision (ROD) and RMP land use allocations (LUA) such as General Forest Management Area (GFMA - North and South GFMA for Medford District), Connectivity Diversity Blocks, Adaptive Management Areas (AMA), and Key Watersheds within these LUAs. The HLB comprises the net available acres of Suitable Commercial Forest Land on which the ASQ calculation, using the TRIM+ model, is based. Volume from the HLB is called chargeable volume as it is charged towards or against (a credit) the ASQ level declared in the six RMPs. Volume from LUAs not comprising the HLB, such as Congressional Reserves, Late-Successional Reserves (LSR), Riparian Reserves (RR), Adaptive Management Reserves, and administratively withdrawn areas, is referred to as non-chargeable.

ASQ accounting will be displayed in MBF at the Sustained Yield Unit (SYU) level and Resource Area (RA) level within a district in the same manner as was done for the Third Year Evaluation. An additional volume component has been added to the attached format, i.e., “5810 (Timber Pipeline).” Both chargeable and non-chargeable volume will be aggregated and displayed for the entirety of FYs 1995-2001.

The aggregation and display of chargeable and non-chargeable volume is needed for Sixth Year Evaluation purposes; however, ASQ accounting and available cut calculations are based solely on chargeable volume. All districts will utilize the provided TSIS reports to aggregate and display both cubic foot and board foot data. All districts will create and maintain an ASQ reconciliation file containing base TSIS data, summary spreadsheets, clarifying documentation (including TSIS data error reconciliation) for chargeable and non-chargeable volume, and available cut calculations based only on chargeable volume.

The procedure for an available cut calculation including a sample calculation is found in the Oregon Timber Sale Handbook H-5410-1. This calculation is used to compute the planned level of timber sale offering in any given year during the life of an approved land use plan. It uses the declared ASQ level for the year in question and adjusts for past year differences between the planned timber sale offerings and actual timber sales sold. To calculate the total volume that “should” (assuming full implementation had been possible) have been offered in a district, each district’s ASQ should be multiplied by seven (years) with the exception that for the Eugene and Coos Bay districts the ASQ figures should be adjusted per the Third Year Evaluation for the period of FYs 1999-2001.

The following timber volume sold in FYs 1995-2001 will be chargeable towards ASQ accomplishment and available cut calculations:

1. All sold RMP advertised and negotiated sales from the HLB.
2. All positive and negative volume modifications to sold RMP advertised and negotiated sales from the HLB. Negative volume modifications will be a debit.
3. All positive volume modifications to pre-RMP (including Rescissions Act Section 2001(k)(1) sales) advertised and negotiated sales from the HLB. Post-RMP approval date negative volume modifications to pre-RMP sales do not count as an ASQ debit.
4. All short form (form 5450-5) thousand board foot (MBF) and hundred cubic foot (CCF) sales apportioned to the RAs/SYUs by area.
5. Certain Rescissions Act Section 2001(k)(3) replacement volume as follows (meets the test of providing replacement volume results in a net depletion of HLB acres within an SYU):
 - a. Chargeable (from the HLB) replacement volume (in the same SYU) for a Sec. 2001(k)(2) sale that was chargeable (under the management framework plan (MFP)) and was not depleted in the RMP inventory.
 - b. Chargeable (from the HLB) replacement volume (in the same SYU) for a Sec. 2001(k)(2) sale that was chargeable under the MFP (and non-chargeable under the RMP, e.g., LSR, RR, etc.).
 - c. Chargeable (from the HLB) replacement volume in a different SYU from the Sec. 2001(k)(2) unit.
 - d. Chargeable (from the HLB) replacement volume (in the same SYU) for a Sec. 2001(k)(2) sale that was chargeable (under the MFP) and was depleted in the RMP inventory, and the return of the Sec. 2001(k)(2) unit does not increase HLB acres (e.g., nesting murrelets results in the Sec. 2001(k)(2) unit becoming a reserved Occupied Marbled Murrelet Site).

Clarifying Notes:

1. Volume from reserved land use allocations not comprising the HLB does not count as an ASQ credit. LSR and RR volume in an AMA sale does not count as an ASQ credit.
2. Replacement volume (in the same SYU) for a Sec. 2001(k)(2) sale that was chargeable (under the MFP) and was depleted in the RMP inventory, and the return of the Sec. 2001(k)(2) unit increases HLB acres, is not chargeable.
3. The reconciliation will be in CCF with accompanying MBF data. Where CCF figures are not available, this will require conversion of MBF data to CCF based upon an RMP-level conversion factor (unless more accurate sale or site-specific conversion data is available).

Table B-1: ALLOWABLE SALE QUANTITY (ASQ) RECONCILIATION

Evaluation Period: FY 1995 thru FY2001		Coos Bay District South Coast - Curry SYU					
		FY 95 thru FY 98		FY 99 thru FY 01		FY 95 thru FY 01	
		CCF	MBF	CCF	MBF	CCF	MBF
ASQ Volume **1	Advertised & Sold	198,772	125,606	43,869	26,238	242,641	151,844
	Negotiated	3,617	2,241	860	482	4,477	2,723
	Modification	6,724	3,914	4,765	2,767	11,489	6,681
	5450-5 (Short form)	774	464	1,153	692	1,927	1,156
Totals:		209,887	132,225	50,647	30,179	260,534	162,404
Autonomous Program Summaries **2	Rescissions Act Replacement	25,584	16,589	0	0	25,584	16,589
	Key Watershed	14,390	9,602	14,822	8,577	29,212	18,179
	5900 (Salvage/Forest Health)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5810 (Timber Pipeline)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Planned Total ASQ for FY 1995 thru FY 2001						347,000 ³	209,000 ⁴
Planned ASQ for Key Watersheds for FY 1995 thru FY 2001						32,000 ³	19,200 ⁴
Non - ASQ	Advertised & Sold	26,249	14,619	11,797	5,275	38,046	19,894
	Negotiated	439	276	2,369	1,328	2,808	1,604
	Modification	10	6	1,201	714	1,211	720
	5450-5 (Short form)	0	0	1,154	692	1,154	692
Totals:		26,698	14,901	16,521	8,009	43,219	22,910
Autonomous Program Summaries **2	Rescissions Act Replacement	1,116	593	0	0	1,116	593
	Key Watershed	141	88	6,001	2,153	6,142	2,241
	5900 (Salvage/Forest Health)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5810 (Timber Pipeline)	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Volume (ASQ + Non-ASQ)	Advertised & Sold	225,021	140,225	55,666	31,513	280,687	171,738
	Negotiated	4,056	2,517	3,229	1,810	7,285	4,327
	Modification	6,734	3,920	5,966	3,481	12,700	7,401
	5450-5 (Short form)	774	464	2,307	1,384	3,081	1,848
Grand Totals:		236,585	147,126	67,168	38,188	303,753	185,314
Autonomous Program Summaries **2	Rescissions Act Replacement	26,700	17,182	0	0	26,700	17,182
	Key Watershed	14,531	9,690	20,823	10,730	35,354	20,420
	5900 (Salvage/Forest Health)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5810 (Timber Pipeline)	0	0	0	0	0	0

**1 Volume from the Harvest Land Base that "counts" (is chargeable) towards Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) accomplishments.

**2 Autonomous Program Summaries figures are for information purposes and are included in the ASQ and/or Non-ASQ figures, respectively. Rescissions Act replacement volume did not count towards annual sale offering targets.

³ CCF Volume for the period calculated as follows: Planned Total ASQ = (53,000 CCF X 4 yrs) + (45,000 CCF X 3 yrs)
Key Watershed ASQ = (5,000 CCF X 4 yrs) + (4,000 CCF X 3 yrs)

⁴ MBF Volume for the period calculated as follows: Planned Total ASQ = (32,000 MBF X 4 yrs) + (27,000 MBF X 3 yrs)
Key Watershed ASQ = (3,000 MBF X 4 yrs) + (2,400 MBF X 3 yrs)

Appendix C

Implementation Monitoring for FY 2001

The following two lists of questions have been used to record the Coos Bay District Implementation Monitoring results for FY 2001. The first list, *2001 Project Specific RMP Implementation Monitoring Questions*, have been used for each of the 24 projects monitored. The summary for the 24 projects monitored in FY 2001 has been included in the previous section on Coos Bay implementation monitoring. The completed forms for individual projects are available for review at the District office.

The second list, *APS Related RMP Implementation Monitoring Questions*, include answers to each of the questions.

In addition to the monitoring reported in this APS, other projects and/or programs are conducting monitoring activities as a part of project implementation.

Project Name	Project Number	Project Type	Project Status	Project Location	Project Description	Project Objectives	Project Activities	Project Results	Project Evaluation
Project 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Project 2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Project 3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Project 4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Project 5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Project 6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Project 7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Project 8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Project 9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Project 10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Project 11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Project 12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Project 13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Project 14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Project 15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Project 16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Project 17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Project 18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Project 19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Project 20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Project 21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Project 22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Project 23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Project 24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24

Coos Bay District

2001 Project Specific RMP Implementation Monitoring Questions

Abbreviation legend:

NFP = Northwest Forest Plan
RR = Riparian Reserve
KW = Key Watershed
MTX = matrix (including connectivity)

RMP = Resource Management Plan
LSR = Late Successional Reserve
AL = All land use allocations
SM = Survey and Manage SEIS

NOTE: Each question begins with a parenthesis which identifies the areas where the question applies and ends with NFP, SM, or RMP page references.

Questions 73-113 are not project related, but appropriate for the Annual Program Summary. They are described in the Question.aps document.

Questions relating directly to S&Gs in either the NFP, SM, or RMP are rated against a set of answers as follows:

Meets S&G ☐ Doesn't Meet S&G ☐ Not Capable of Meeting S&G ☐ N/A ☐

Each question has four potential responses as to whether the project meets the standards and guidelines (note: some questions can only be answered met or not met).

Met the procedural or biological requirements of the S&G (e.g., the S&G calls for a minimum of 120 linear feet of logs per acre greater than 16 inches in diameter and 20 feet long and the project retained 320 linear feet of such logs, the project "met" the S&G).

Not Met the S&G (if, in the above example, 75 feet of such logs were retained - but it was possible to have retained 120 feet).

Not Capable of meeting the S&G (if, in the above example, 75 feet of such logs were retained - but the site did not have enough 16 inch logs to meet the S&G. Thus, the S&G was not met, but there was no way to meet it).

Not Applicable (for example, the S&G calls for 120 linear feet of logs per acre, but the project is located in a province or land allocation where the S&G does not apply).

Questions better answered by Yes / No, or relating to Documentation and Issues not directly related to specific S&Gs, but important to monitor are rated against the following:

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐

This Set of questions applies to the following project:

Project

Q#	Question	Rating	Narrative Response
1.	(RR, KW) Was a watershed analysis completed before initiating actions in a Riparian Reserve or Key Watershed? (NFP B20) (RMP 7, 13)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
2.	(AL) Were the concerns identified in the watershed analysis addressed in the project EA? (NFP B20) (RMP 7, 13)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
3.	(AL) Were all streams & water bodies identified? (NFP C30-31) (RMP 12)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
4.	(AL) Were the stream boundaries established correctly? (NFP C30-31) (RMP 12)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
5.	(AL) Has the project reduced or maintained, the net amount of roads within the Key Watersheds? (NFP C7) (RMP 7, 70)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
6.	(RR) Were proposed activities within the RR clearly defined and stipulated in the project documentation?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

7.	(RR) Did documentation clearly show how the proposed activities meets or does not prevent attainment of the aquatic conservation strategy (ACS) objectives? (NFP B-10, C-31-38) (RMP 6, 13-17)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
8.	(AL) Was project implementation consistent with the EA and decision?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
9.	<i>Summary Question for 3 thru 8</i> (AL) Were the Riparian Reserves in the project area designed and implemented in accordance with the NFP S&Gs? (NFP C30) (RMP 13)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
10.	(RR) Were activities designed to minimize new road and landing construction, or where necessary, were they designed to minimize impacts to Riparian Reserves? (NFP C32) (RMP 13)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
11.	(RR) Are new structures and improvements (culverts, roads, bridges etc) in Riparian Reserves constructed to minimize the diversion of natural hydrologic flow paths? (NFP C32) (RMP 13-14, 69)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

12.	(RR) Are new structures and improvements (culverts, roads, bridges etc) in Riparian Reserves constructed to reduce the amount of sediment delivery into the stream? (NFP C32) (RMP 14, 69)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
13.	(RR) Are new structures and improvements (culverts, roads, bridges etc) in Riparian Reserves constructed to protect fish and wildlife populations? (NFP C32) (RMP 14, 69)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
14.	(RR) Are new structures and improvements (culverts, roads, bridges etc) in Riparian Reserves constructed to accommodate the 100-year flood? (NFP C32) (RMP 14, 69)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
15.	(RR) Is the project consistent with a road management or transportation management plan (includes; operations and maintenance, traffic regulations during wet periods, road management objectives, and inspection/maintenance for storm events)? (NFP C32) (RMP 14, 70)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

16.	(RR) Are new recreation facilities within the Riparian Reserves designed so as not to prevent meeting aquatic conservation strategy objectives? (NFP C34) (RMP 14, 46)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
17.	(RR) Are all mining related structures support facilities, and roads located outside the Riparian Reserves? (NFP C34) (RMP 15, 57)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
18.	(RR) Are mining related activities within the RR meeting the objectives of the aquatic conservation strategy? (NFP C34) (RMP 15)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
19.	(RR) Are all solid and sanitary waste facilities related to mining excluded from Riparian Reserves or located, monitored and reclaimed in accordance with SEIS record of decision S&G and resource management plan management direction? (NFP C34) (RMP 15, 57)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
20.	(AL) Were activities designed to Protect all suitable marbled murrelet habitat within 0.5 mile of activity center? (RMP 36)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

21.	(AL) Were activities designed to Protect or enhance unsuitable marbled murrelet habitat within 0.5 mile of activity center? (RMP 36)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
22.	(LSR) Was REO review completed where required (i.e. salvage, silviculture...) and recommendations implemented? (RMP 19)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
23.	(LSR) Were activities designed to avoid timber harvest in stands over 80? (NFP C12) (RMP 19)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
24.	(LSR) Were activities designed to limit salvage to areas greater than 10 acres and less than 40 percent canopy closure? (NFP C14) (RMP 19)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
25.	(LSR) Were salvage activities designed to retain standing live trees and snags? (NFP C14) (RMP 19)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
26.	(LSR) Were activities designed to avoid or minimize new road construction, or where necessary, were roads designed to minimize impacts to late-successional stands? (NFP C16) (RMP 20)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

27.	(LSR) Have habitat improvement projects been designed to improve conditions for fish, wildlife, or watersheds and to provide benefits to late-successional habitat? (NFP C17) (RMP 20)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
28.	(LSR) Has the project avoided the introduction of nonnative plants and animals into LSRs (if an introduction is undertaken, has an assessment shown that the action will not retard or prevent the attainment of LSR objectives)? (NFP C19) (RMP 21)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
29.	(MTX) Were "unmapped" LSRs in the vicinity of the project identified in the EA? (NFP C3, C39)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
30.	(MTX) Were activities designed to protect or enhance the "unmapped" LSR? (NFP C3, C39) (RMP 34, 36)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
31.	(MTX) Was suitable habitat around all occupied marbled murrelet sites protected during project planning? (NFP C3, C10) (RMP 36)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

32.	(MTX) Was recruitment habitat around all occupied marbled murrelet sites protected or enhanced during project planning? (NFP C3, C10) (RMP 36)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		
33.	(MTX) Was suitable habitat within 100 acre core areas around all known (Before Jan 1, 1994) spotted owl activity centers protected during project planning? (NFP C3, C10) (RMP 23)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		
34.	(MTX) Was non-suitable habitat within 100 acre core areas around all known (Before Jan 1, 1994) spotted owl activity centers protected or enhanced during project planning? (NFP C3, C10) (RMP 23)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		
35.	(MTX) Do management activities within the range of Port-Orford cedar conform to the guidelines contained in the BLM Port-Orford cedar Management Guidelines? (RMP 23)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		
36.	(MTX) Are suitable (40% of potential) snags being left in timber harvest units? (NFP C41) (RMP 22, 27)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		

37.	(MTX) Is Coarse Woody Debris (CWD) already on the ground retained and protected during and after regeneration harvest? (NFP C40) (RMP 22)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
38.	(MTX) Are 120 linear feet of decay class 1 and 2 logs per acre, at least 16" in diameter and 16' in length retained and protected during and after regeneration harvest? (NFP C40) (RMP 22, 53)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
39.	(MTX) Are 6-8 (12-18 in connectivity) green conifer trees per acre retained in regeneration harvest units? (NFP C41-42) (RMP 23, 28, 54)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
40.	(MTX) Was harvest consistent with retention of the 15% late successional stands analysis identified in the 5th field watershed? (NFP C44) (RMP 23, 28, 53)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
41.	(AL) If dust abatement measures were required during construction and log/rock hauling, was it implemented? (RMP 24)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

42.	(AL) Concerning water and soil "Best Management Practices" (BMPs), were all potentially impacted beneficial uses identified in the EA? (NFP B32) (RMP 25, App D BMPs)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
43.	(AL) Were the appropriate BMPs designed to avoid or mitigate potential impacts to beneficial uses? (NFP B32) (RMP 25, App D)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
44.	(AL) Were the designed BMPs implemented? (NFP B32) (RMP 25, App D)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
45.	(LSR, RR) Are suitable snags being left in timber harvest units? What standard was used for each project and why? (NFP C40-41, C14-15) (RMP 19)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
46.	(LSR, RR) Is CWD already on the ground retained and protected during density management harvest? What standard was used for each project and why? (NFP C40-41, C14-15) (RMP 13, 19)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
47.	(LSR, RR) Is sufficient CWD retained following harvest activities? (NFP C40-41, C14-15) (RMP13, 19)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

48.	(AL) Are special habitats (i.e. talus, cliffs, caves) being identified and protected? (RMP 28)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
49.	(AL) Has protection been provided for abandoned caves, abandoned mines, abandoned wooden bridges and abandoned buildings that are used as roost sites for bats? (SM38)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
50.	(AL) Have surveys for bats been conducted according to a standardized regional protocol? (SM38)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
51.	(AL) Have site management measures been developed for sites containing bats? (SM38)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
52.	(AL) If Townsend's big-eared bats were found, have the appropriate state wildlife agencies been notified? (SM38)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
53.	(AL) Has timber harvest been prohibited within 250 feet of abandoned caves, abandoned mines, abandoned wooden bridges and abandoned buildings containing bats? (SM38)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
54.	(RR) Were potential adverse impacts to fish habitat and fish stocks identified in the EA? (RMP 30)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

55.	(AL) Were design features and mitigating measures for fish species identified in EA and contract? (RMP 30)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
56.	(AL) Were design features and mitigating measures for fish species implemented? (RMP 30)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
57.	(AL) Have predisturbance surveys been conducted to protocol for category A and C species or category B species requiring equivalent-effort surveys? (SM7,8, 9,10,11, SMROD5)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
58.	(AL) For category A, B, C, D and E species have known sites or high priority sites been managed according to the management recommendations? (if no management recommendations, then appendix J2 and professional judgement) Identify how this was accomplished. (SM7)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
59.	(AL) Have known site records (available to date) for the project area been verified and entered into ISMS? (SM15)	Meets S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't Meet S&G <input type="checkbox"/> Not Capable of Meeting S&G <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

60.	(AL) If any species were found, what species were they and what management actions were implemented? (NFP C5)	Narrative Response required		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
61.	(AL) Are special status species being considered in deciding whether or not to go forward with forest management and other actions?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	
62.	(AL) During forest management and other actions that may impact special status species, are steps taken to adequately mitigate disturbances? (RMP 32)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	
63.	(AL) Was analysis conducted and appropriate consultation with USFWS and NMFS completed on special status species to ensure consistency under existing laws? (NFP 53-54, A2-3, C1) (RMP 32)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	
64.	(AL) Are BLM actions and BLM-authorized actions/uses adjacent to or within special areas consistent with resource management plan objectives and management direction for special areas? If not, what is being done to correct the situation? (RMP L 15)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	

65.	(AL) Are actions needed to maintain or restore the important values of the special areas being implemented? (RMP 38)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>			
66.	(AL) Are cultural resources being addressed in deciding whether or not to go forward with forest management and other actions? (RMP 40)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>			
67.	(AL) During forest management and other actions that may disturb cultural resources, are steps taken to adequately manage and protect disturbances? (RMP 40)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>			
68.	(AL) In Visual Resource Management Class II and III areas, were visual resource design features and mitigating measures identified in the EA and contract (RMP 41)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>			
69.	(AL) For projects or research within designated segments (eligible or suitable) of a Wild and Scenic River, were potential impacts to outstandingly remarkable values identified? (RMP 42)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>			

70.	(AL) For actions within the identified Rural Interface Areas, Are design features and mitigation measures developed and implemented to minimize the possibility of conflicts between private and federal land management? (RMP 44)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
71.	(AL) Was creation of a "fire hazard" considered during project planning? (RMP 74)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
72.	(AL) Did the IDT plan for fire hazard reduction? (RMP 75)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	

Coos Bay District

APS Related RMP Implementation Monitoring Questions

Abbreviation legend:

NFP = Northwest Forest Plan	RMP=Resource Management Plan
RR = Riparian Reserve	LSR= Late Successional Reserve
KW = Key Watershed	AL = All land use allocations
MTX = matrix (including connectivity)	SA = Special Area (ACEC, RNA, EEA)
WSR = Wild & Scenic River	SM = Survey and Manage SEIS
REQ = Requirement reference from RMP appendix L	

NOTE: Each question begins with a parenthesis which identifies the areas where the question applies and ends with NFP page references, RMP page references and RMP requirement number that applies to question.

Questions 1-72 were project related questions and are found in the question document.

73. (RR) What types of projects are being implemented within riparian reserves to achieve the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? (NFP C32) (RMP 7, 13)

The following District-wide JITW projects were completed in FY 2001:

- Western Snowy Plover habitat development in the North Spit (U) and New River (M) areas.
- Instream wood placements in Steel Creek (M), Park Creek (U), Lower Bear Creek (M), Lower Axe Creek (M), and Hantz Creek (M).
- Fish passage culvert replacements in Hog Ranch Creek (U), Clabber Creek (U), Slideout Creek (U), West Fork Buck Creek (U), Laverne Trib (U), Cedar Creek (U), Unnamed Trib (U), and March Creek (U).
- Road decommissioning in the Lobster Hill area (M).
- Fish passage culvert repair and modification on Moon Creek (U) and Cherry Creek (U).
- Tide gate replacement on Larson Creek (U) within the Coos Bay.
- Wildlife tree snag development in the Coquille 4th Field Watershed upland zone (U+M).
- Bat box construction and placement in the Coquille and Umpqua drainages (M+U).
- Riparian tree planting in Middle Creek and Millicoma drainage (U).
- Native grass seed grow out and planting (U+M).
- Manual noxious weed control in the Coquille and New River drainages (M).

Note: U = Umpqua Resource Area
M = Myrtlewood Resource Area

74. (RR) Do watershed analyses identify mitigation measures where existing recreation facilities are not meeting Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? Have they been implemented? (NFP C34) (RMP 14)

An ACS evaluation was completed for the proposed actions and alternatives as part of a recreation area management plan and environmental assessment.

The South Fork Coos Watershed Analysis updated in FY 2001 did not identify conditions needing mitigation in the one developed recreation facility that watershed in order to meet ACS objectives. The 2001 North Fork Coquille Watershed Analysis included an assessment of the BLM recreation sites with respect to attaining ACS objectives. The BLM recreation site facilities did not prevent attainment of ACS objectives. However, the assessment did identify opportunities to do stream side stand restoration inside the recreation site boundaries. These recommendations will be considered in the North Fork Coquille Watershed restoration plan under development.

75. (LSR) Have Late-Successional Reserves assessments been prepared prior to habitat manipulation activities? (NFP A7, C11, C26) (RMP 18)

The *Oregon Coast Province - Southern Portion LSR* Assessments completed in 1997 and the *South Coast - Northern Klamath LSR* Assessment completed in 1998 address habitat manipulation activities. Prior to completion of these LSR Assessment documents, individual project assessments were prepared and submitted to REO for review.

76. (LSR) What is the status of development and implementation of plans to eliminate or control nonnative species which adversely impact late-successional objectives? (NFP C19) (RMP 21)

Control of nonnative species occurring within LSRs is discussed in both the *Oregon Coast Province - Southern Portion* and the *South Coast - Northern Klamath LSR* Assessments. Specific plans have not been developed or implemented at this time.

77. (AL, LSR) What land acquisitions occurred, or are underway, to improve the area, distribution, and quality of Late-Successional Reserves? (NFP C17) (RMP 20)

No land acquisitions specifically for improvement of LSRs occurred, or are underway at this time.

78. (AL) Are late-successional retention stands being identified in fifth-field watersheds in which federal forest lands have 15 percent or less late-successional forest? (RMP 23)

As watershed analysis documents were prepared, an initial screening of 5th field watersheds was completed with the Siuslaw and Siskiyou National Forests. Results of this initial analysis were reported in the watershed analysis documents. The initial analysis applied to all actions with decisions prior to October 1, 1999. All FY 95-2001 sales sold under the RMP ROD have complied with the 15 percent rule per the initial analysis.

A joint BLM/FS Instruction Memorandum was issued on September 14, 1998. This provided the

final guidance for implementing the 15 percent standards and guidelines throughout the area covered by the NFP. Implementation of this guidance is required for all actions with decisions beginning October 1, 1999. The final 15 percent analysis has been included in the Coos Bay third year RMP evaluation.

79. (AL) What is the age and type of the harvested stands? (RMP 53, 54)

This information is shown in Appendix B.

80. (AL) What efforts were made to minimize the amounts of particulate emissions from prescribed burns? (RMP 24)

All prescribed fire activities were conducted in accordance with the Oregon Smoke Management Plan and Visibility Protection Plan. For FY 2001 prescribed fire activity refer to Table 34 (Fire/Burning Section). Proposed management activities are analyzed during the IDT review process and alternative fuels management methods are utilized where appropriate. Fuel consumption varies due to factors such as time of year, aspect, fuel type, ignition method, fuel continuity and treatment method. No intrusions occurred into designated areas as a result of prescribed burning activities on the District. Prescribed burning prescriptions target spring-like burning conditions when large fuel, duff and litter consumption, and smoldering is reduced by wetter conditions and rapid mop-up. Prescribed burning activities are implemented to improve seedling plantability, and survival as well as hazardous fuels reduction both in natural and activity fuels.

81. (AL) What in-stream flow needs have been identified for the maintenance of channel conditions, aquatic habitat and riparian resources (Watershed Analysis)? (RMP25)

No in-stream flow needs were identified in FY 2001.

82. (AL, KW) How many, and what types of watershed restoration projects are being developed and implemented in Key Watersheds? In other watersheds? (NFP C7) (RMP 8)

(See the Fish section; Habitat Restoration)

Key watersheds: Umpqua Resource Area:

2 fish passage culvert replacements

0.5. mi. road decommissioning

36 acres of riparian conversion and conifer release

Other watersheds: Umpqua Resource Area:

6 fish passage culvert replacements

45 conifer logs placed in Middle Creek

20 conifer logs placed in Park Creek

4 boulder weirs and 20 boulder clusters placed in the West Fork Smith River

1.0 mi. road decommissioning

1.7 acres of riparian conifer planting
Myrtlewood Resource Area:
6.0 mi. road closures
150 large wood placements

83. (RR, AL) What fuel treatment and fire suppression strategies have been developed to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? (NFP C35) (RMP15)

Fuel treatment strategies are developed as a part of the IDT process. No chemical retardant, foam or other additives are to be used on or near surface waters. In accordance with BLM Prescribed Fire Manual 9214, Coos Bay District RMP, the District Fire Management Plan, and the ODF/BLM Protection Agreement, immediate and appropriate suppression action is to be applied on all wildfires.

84. (AL) Has a road or transportation management plan been developed and does it meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? (NFPC33) (RMP 14, 70)

The District is continuing to operate under the 1996 Western Oregon Transportation Management Plan and the District Implementation Plan developed in late 1998. Both plans have, as one of their two main goals, maintenance programs and operation plans designed to meet ACS objectives.

The district has re-issued its Maintenance Operation Plan outlining the prescribed maintenance levels for the transportation network. It is anticipated that these levels will not meet ACS objectives due to budgetary and manpower reductions.

85. (AL) What is the status of the reconstruction of roads and associated drainage features identified in watershed analysis as posing a substantial risk? (NFP C7) (RMP 69)

Through the IDT process culverts identified as barriers to fish passage continue to be replaced as funding becomes available. Roads determined to be potential sources of sediment delivery, disruptive to a natural hydrologic process or barriers to natural delivery of LWD are either decommissioned or upgraded to correct the condition. Lastly, ERFO projects continue to be completed to correct major failures due to catastrophic occurrences.

86. (KW) What is the status of closure or elimination of roads to further Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives and to reduce the overall road mileage within Key Watersheds? (NFP C7) (RMP 7, 70)

Continuing in FY 2001, emphasis remains on more critical areas in non-key watersheds. Overall road mileage reduction remains an issue in all watersheds with the current emphasis targeting those roads in flood-plain areas where the greatest benefit to the resources can be realized.

Closures will to continue to take place based on available funding and will continue to be prioritized by staff input.

- 87. (KW) If funding is insufficient to implement road mileage reductions, are construction and authorizations through discretionary permits, denied to prevent a net increase in road mileage in Key Watersheds? (NFP C7) (RMP 62-63)**

It is not the policy of the agency to deny access to lands of private parties. The agency will review any request and fulfill its obligations under the appropriate laws and regulations governing issuance of such permits.

- 88. (AL) What watershed-based Coordinated Resource Management Plans and other cooperative agreements have been developed with other agencies to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? (RMP 17, 25)**

During FY 2001, Resource Area fish biologists were actively involved with the Coos and Coquille Watershed Associations, the Umpqua, Lower Rogue Council, and South Coast Coordinating Watershed Councils. Fish biologists provided technical support in the form of project recommendations, design and evaluation, basin action planning, monitoring plan development and implementation, database management, and special resources (such as aerial photography). MOUs have been developed between the District and each of the Associations/Councils.

- 89. (AL) Are presence of at-risk fish species and stocks, habitat conditions, and restoration needs being identified during watershed analysis? (RMP 30)**

On the Coos Bay District there are two listed ESUs of anadromous salmonids. The Oregon Coast coho and Southern Oregon/Northern California coho are listed as threatened. Listed fish along with candidate species are addressed in the watershed analysis process along with a description of the habitat conditions. Watershed restoration opportunities are identified to benefit the habitat needs of these fish.

- 90. (AL) Do any known sites for category A, B, and E Survey and Manage species exist on the District? (Yes, No) (SM 7,8,9,12,13)**

Yes, known sites have been entered in the ISMS database.

- a) What efforts have been made to determine if there are known sites for these species?**

Pre-disturbance surveys, purposive surveys are being conducted for proposed projects.

- b) Are you managing these sites according to the Management Recommendations (MR's) for these species? (Yes, No)**

Yes, the sites are being managed in accord with the management recommendations.

c) If MRs were not available, how did you determine appropriate site management?

Sites were buffered based on professional judgement.

d) If predisturbance surveys were required, were they completed to protocol? (If not, explain.)

Yes, where protocol has been established.

e) Are Strategic Surveys being conducted for S&M species to acquire additional information?

Yes.

91. (AL) What are we doing to implement approved recovery plans on a timely basis? (RMP 32)

The Section 7 consultation streamlining process developed in FY 96 was used again this year. Approved protocol for marbled murrelets, disturbance buffers for bald eagles, and current guidelines for northern spotted owls were used in preparation of the biological assessment for the consultation process with the USFWS. In addition, we are participating on the team developing the Western Snowy Plover and Western Lily recovery plans.

92. (AL) What land acquisitions occurred or are under way, to facilitate the management and recovery of special status species? (RMP 33)

The District is continuing to work on acquisition of parcels adjacent to New River. Although acquisition is not specifically for the management of special status species, obtaining these parcels would be beneficial to the recovery efforts for the western snowy plover.

93. (AL) What site specific plans for the recovery of special status species were or are being developed?

There are no specific plans at this time.

94. (SA) What environmental education and research initiatives and programs are occurring in the research natural areas and environmental education areas? (RMP 38)

Two projects with Cooperative Forest Ecosystem Research (CFER) to determine the relative importance of processes inputting large woody debris to the stream channel environment and the

potential production of the surrounding forest; and a study determining the diversity and abundance of forest floor arthropods were conducted within the Cherry Creek RNA. The field work on these projects were completed in FY 99, with manuscripts expected to be completed in FY 2002.

95. (AL) What mechanisms have been developed to describe past landscapes and the role of humans in shaping those landscapes? (RMP 40)

Watershed analysis is the primary mechanism used to describe past landscapes and the role of humans in shaping those landscapes, utilizing old photos, maps, literature, verbal discussion with many people, county records, agency records and tribal input.

96. (AL) What efforts are being made to work with American Indian groups to accomplish cultural resource objectives and achieve goals outlined in existing memoranda of understanding and develop additional memoranda as needs arise? (RMP 40)

The District continued to maintain the District Native American Coordinator position, as well as staff and management-level contacts with federally-recognized tribes whose current interests extend to Coos Bay BLM lands.

- The District continued another year of a cost-sharing partnership with the Coquille Indian Tribe to continue field and analytic investigations into an archeological site on BLM lands.
- The District continued a temporary road closure to motorized vehicles which was providing unauthorized access to culturally (and environmentally) sensitive meadows on Coquille Indian Tribe forest land. This road is part of the previously designated mountain bike trail, and the closure does not restrict pedestrian, equestrian or non-motorized access. The Coquille Indian Tribe contributed to this project by constructing the road closure gate.

97. (AL) What public education and interpretive programs were developed to promote the appreciation of cultural resources? (RMP 40)

In FY 2001 the District:

- Worked with the U.S. Coast Guard, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians of Oregon, and Coquille Indian Tribe to manage Cape Blanco Lighthouse (listed on the National Register of Historic Places) and the 32 acre headlands at this site. Volunteers conducted interpretive programs, and tours of the lighthouse for over 23,000 visitors from around the world.
- An interpretive poster showing development of the North Jetty of Coos Bay during 1890-1894 continued to be displayed at several facilities including: the North Lincoln County Museum in Lincoln City; the Yaquina Head visitors center in Newport; and the Salem District BLM office in Salem. The information presented was based on historic research conducted for the District by Dr. Stephen Dow Beckham.

98. (AL) What strategies and programs have been developed, through coordination with state and local governments, to support local economies and enhance local communities? (NFP App D) (RMP 45)

The District has made good use of new procurement authorities to support local businesses. These include:

- Using "Best Value Procurement" processes award contracts and purchases to local business when it can be demonstrated the local capabilities result in a better product or outcome.
- Awarding contracts between \$2500 and \$25,000 to "small businesses."
- Using check-writing capabilities to provide prompt payment to business with a minimum of paperwork.
- During FY 2001, the Coos Bay District prepared projects for potential funding under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-determination Act of 2001. Through the local Resource Advisory Committee, over \$1 million will be available for restoration contracts in FY 2002.

99. (AL) Are resource management plan implementation strategies being identified that support local economies? (NFP App D) (RMP 45)

Yes, see response to question 93.

In addition, the District small-sales program takes extra steps to assure that local business have the opportunity to acquire forest products in compliance with forest plan and consultation requirements.

100. (AL) What is the status of planning and developing amenities that enhance local communities, such as recreation and wildlife viewing facilities? (NFP App D) (RMP 45)

The District has been a major player in the Coos Trails Regional Partnership, a group whose goal is to develop a regional trails system for a variety of uses. In fact the district provides work space and office support for the project coordinator and has taken a major role in securing alternative sources of funding and labor to accomplish on the ground work.

The District is working in partnership with other groups to make some improvements at the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area that will assure that this local attraction continues to support a healthy elk herd and safe viewing opportunities.

The new Loon Lake Recreation Area Management Plan was nearing completion at the end of the year. Major facilities improvement contracts were also completed during the year at the site.

101. (AL) By land-use allocation, how do timber sale volumes, harvested acres, and the age and type of regeneration harvest stands compare to the projections in the SEIS record

of decision Standards and Guidelines and resource management plan management objectives? (RMP 53, A-9)

This information is displayed in Appendix B.

102. (MTX) Were the silvicultural (e.g., planting with genetically-selected stock, fertilization, release, and thinning) and forest health practices anticipated in the calculation of the expected sale quantity, implemented? (RMP A-2)

This information has been displayed in Table 31 in this APS.

103. (AL) Have specific guidelines, consistent with the NFP and RMP, for the management of individual special forest products been developed and implemented? (RMP 55)

The District continues to use the guidelines contained in the *Oregon/Washington Special Forest Products Procedure Handbook*.

104. (AL) Are noxious weed control methods compatible with LSR and Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives? (RMP 72)

Noxious weed control methods have been discussed in both the *Oregon Coast Province - Southern Portion* and the *South Coast - Northern Klamath LSR* Assessments, as well as in Watershed Analyses. Further, each environmental document is reviewed for noxious weed impact and is supplemented by BMP (Best Management Practices) identified in Partners Against Weeds - A National Action Plan for the BLM (1/96).

105. (RR) What cooperative efforts have been made with other agencies to identify and eliminate impacts which threaten continued existence and distribution of native fish stocks on federal land? (RMP 30)

The BLM continues to work within the 1997 MOU with ODFW, regarding cooperative and comprehensive aquatic habitat inventory, to identify physical conditions threatening the continued existence and distribution of native fish stocks on federally-managed lands. 20.0 miles of stream habitat inventories were completed in FY 2001. Myrtlewood fisheries biologists prepared formal consultation packages for actions in the OR Coast coho ESU (for Threatened coho salmon) and the Southern OR/Northern CA coho ESU (for Threatened coho salmon). Umpqua fisheries biologists prepared formal consultation packages for actions in the OR Coast coho ESU (for Threatened coho salmon). Consultation workloads have increased this year due to ongoing litigation which requires additional documentation in the preparation of Biological Assessments.

106. (SA) Have management plans been prepared, revised and implemented for areas of critical environmental concern? (RMP 38)

The New River ACEC management plan was completed in FY 95, with implementation of the plan beginning in FY 95. The learning center at New River ACEC was dedicated to Ellen Warring, a person who was instrumental in the creation of the site and an advocate for the environment. A visitor use monitoring plan was implemented at New River, with trail counters installed at four trailheads and the entrance to Storm Ranch area.

The North Fork Hunter Creek and Hunter Creek Bog ACEC Management Plan was completed in FY 96 with implementation beginning in FY 97. Management Plans have also been prepared for the Tioga Creek and Wassen Creek Areas.

107. (AL) What is the status of the development and implementation of recreation plans for proposed sites, trails, SRMAs, etc.? (RMP 49)

The Sixes River and Edson Creek Recreation Area Management Plan is being implemented. The draft Loon Lake SRMA Recreation Area Management Plan was completed in FY 2001. The Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area, New River ACEC, and Hunter Creek ACEC plans as well as project plans in these areas are being implemented. Project plans were implemented for facility upgrades and renovations of the Loon Lake, Smith River Falls, Vincent Creek and Park Creek campgrounds in the Umpqua Resource Area as well as for the Sixes River and Edson Creek campgrounds in the Myrtlewood Resource Area. Visitor surveys were begun at Bear Creek and Cape Blanco.

There is currently no planning effort underway for the proposed Tioga SRMA, the proposed Big Bend recreation site, several other proposed trails, or five proposed back country byways, or the District OHV designation implementation plan.

108. (LSR) Was additional analysis and planning included in the LSR Assessment "fire management plan" to allow some natural fires to burn under specified conditions? (RMP 75)

Both the *Oregon Coast Province - Southern Portion* and the *South Coast - Northern Klamath* LSR Assessments considered and rejected allowing some natural fires to burn under specified conditions, based primarily on the fact that the ecosystems are not fire-dependent, and that permitting natural fires to burn would not be consistent with neighboring landowners management objectives.

109. (LSR) Did the LSR Assessment "fire management plan" emphasize maintaining late-successional habitat? (RMP 74)

The fire management plan contained in both the *Oregon Coast Province - Southern Portion* and the *South Coast - Northern Klamath* LSR Assessments call for full and aggressive suppression of all wildfires as well the use of prescribed fire to reduce activity and natural fuels buildup and to achieve a desired species mix.

110. (AL) Are Escaped Fire Situation Analyses being prepared for fires that escape initial attack? (RMP 75)

Yes, when fires escape initial attack. In FY 2001 the Coos Bay District had three wildfires, none of which escaped initial attack.

111. (AL) What wildlife habitat restoration projects were designed and implemented during the past year? (RMP 27)

These items have been discussed in the Wildlife Habitat section of the APS.

112. (AL) What wildlife interpretive facilities have been designed and implemented during the past year? (RMP 27, 45)

Two interpretive panels were placed at Floras Lake to improve the understanding of special status species and other wildlife present in the area.

113. (LSR) What is the status of the preparation and implementation of fire management plans for Late-Successional Reserves? (NFP C18) (RMP 21)

A fire management plan for the *South Coast - Northern Klamath* LSR Assessment covering the remaining LSRs located on the Coos Bay District was prepared and reviewed by REO in FY 98 and incorporated into the Districts Fire Management Plan.



The End

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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